

Summary Page

Name of Facility YKK AP America, Inc.

Pretreatment Permit No. GAP050119

This permit is a reissuance of a pretreatment permit for YKK AP America, Inc. This facility is an aluminum forming and metal finishing facility and discharges an average of 0.230 MGD of process wastewater, sanitary wastewater, plant & equipment wash down water, and contact cooling water. This facility discharges to the City of Dublin WPCP in the Oconee River Basin. The permit expired on November 30, 2021 and became administratively extended.

The permit was placed on public notice from September 15, 2022 to October 24, 2022.

Please Note The Following Changes to the Proposed Pretreatment Permit From The Existing Permit

Part I.A.1. – Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

- ☐ Modified the flow limitations from 0.595 MGD daily average and 0.75 MGD daily maximum to 0.230 MGD daily average and 0.425 MGD daily maximum based on the exclusion of the proposed second anodizing line in this permit reissuance.
- ☐ Modified the mass-based effluent limitations for oil & grease from 423 lbs/day daily average and 533.3 lbs/day daily maximum to 12.1 lbs/day daily average and 12.1 lbs/day daily maximum based on the aluminum forming regulations at 40 CFR 467.
- ☐ Modified the mass-based effluent limitations for chromium, total from 4.96 lbs/day daily average and 6.26 lbs/day daily maximum to 0.18 lbs/day daily average and 0.45 lbs/day daily maximum based on the aluminum forming regulations at 40 CFR 467.
- ☐ Modified the mass-based effluent limitations for cyanide, total from 0.99 lbs/day daily average and 1.25 lbs/day daily maximum to 0.10 lbs/day daily average and 0.25 lbs/day daily maximum based on the aluminum forming regulations at 40 CFR 467.
- ☐ Modified the mass-based effluent limitations for zinc, total from 6.25 lbs/day daily average and 13.89 lbs/day daily maximum to 0.51 lbs/day daily average and 1.24 lbs/day daily maximum based on the aluminum forming regulations at 40 CFR 467.
- ☐ Modified the mass-based effluent limitations for total toxic organics from 10.6 lbs/day daily average and 13.32 lbs/day daily maximum to 0.84 lbs/day daily maximum based on the aluminum forming regulations at 40 CFR 467.
- ☐ Removed the mass-based effluent limitations for cadmium, total; copper, total; lead, total; nickel, total; and silver, total. Concentration-based limitations are required as part of the City of Dublin's sewer use ordinance and flow limitations are included in the permit as well, eliminating the need for mass-based effluent limitations.

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- ☐ Modified the concentration-based effluent limitations for zinc, total from 1.26 mg/L daily average and 2.22 mg/L daily maximum to 3.0 mg/L daily average and 3.0 mg/L daily maximum based on the applicable local limits which indicated an allowable concentration of 3.0 mg/L in the City of Dublin's sewer use ordinance.
- ☐ Modified the concentration-based effluent limitations for lead, total from 0.04 mg/L daily average and 0.06 mg/L daily maximum to 0.1 mg/L daily average and 0.1 mg/L daily maximum based on the applicable local limits which indicated an allowable concentration of 0.1 mg/L in the City of Dublin's sewer use ordinance.
- ☐ Modified the concentration-based effluent limitations for silver, total from 0.20 mg/L daily average and 0.36 mg/L daily maximum to 1.0 mg/L daily average and 1.0 mg/L daily maximum based on the applicable local limits which indicated an allowable concentration of 1.0 mg/L in the City of Dublin's sewer use ordinance.
- ☐ Removed the concentration-based effluent limitations for oil & grease based on the inclusion of more stringent oil and grease limitations associated with the aluminum forming regulations at 40 CFR 467.

Standard Conditions & Boilerplate Modifications

The permit boilerplate includes modified language or added language consistent with other Pretreatment permits.

Final Permit Determinations and Public Comments

- ☒ Final issued permit did not change from the draft permit placed on public notice.
- ☒ Public comments were received during public notice period.
- ☐ Public hearing was held.
- ☐ Final permit includes changes from the draft permit placed on public notice. See attached permit revisions and/or permit fact sheet revisions document(s)

**Public Comments and EPD Responses on Draft Pretreatment Permit
YKK AP America, Inc. – Permit No. GAP050119**

COMMENT RECEIVED	EPD RESPONSE
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. YKK AP request that EPD delay issuance of the Permit until December 2022 to allow YKK to complete its evaluation of a modified effluent treatment process to meet the significantly more stringent chromium limit imposed by the Permit. 2. YKK AP intends to run a full-scale trial through the end of November 2022 to ensure the revised process consistently meets the Permit's chromium limits as well as other permit limits. This letter confirms AP's oral request to EPD that no final permit be issued until this trial is successfully completed. In the unlikely event the trial is unsuccessful, YKK AP will be prepared to enter a mutually-agreed consent order with EPD contemporaneous with the Permit's final issuance that provides for an alternative approach to identifying and implementing processes that will meet the new limits. 	<p>The public notice period for the Draft Permit ended on October 24, 2022. An effective date of December 01, 2022 has been set for the reissuance of pretreatment permit no. GAP050119.</p> <p>The December 1st effective date will allow the facility to run a full-scale treatment trial through the end of November to ensure the revised treatment process consistently meets the Permit's chromium limits as well as all other permit limits. The Facility has proposed changes to the treatment process which includes the replacement of sodium metabisulfite previously used in the treatment process with a ferrous chloride-based chemistry, removal of the water conditioner previously used, and a switch of the polymer used in treatment. Additional operational changes such as pH adjustments and changes to polymer quantity and rate of addition will be tested during the full-scale trial. The proposed treatment changes do not require a modification of the Draft Permit placed on public notice or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged or result in the discharge of pollutants that were not being discharged prior to the planned change.</p> <p>The permit will become effective December 01, 2022, regardless of whether the trial is successful. Should the trial be unsuccessful in bringing the Facility into compliance with the Final Permit limits, YKK AP may enter into a consent order with EPD to identify and implement processes to come into compliance with the permit limits.</p>
<p>Historically, EPD has permitted the Facility under the federal regulations for Metal Finishing Point Source categories at 40 CFR Part 433. However, EPD has now determined that a different category, the Aluminum Forming Point Source category at 40 CFR Part 467, should</p>	<p>Operations at the YKK AP facility are subject to the effluent limitation guidelines at 40 CFR 467, Subpart C – Extrusion Subcategory. The applicability of facility operations under these federal regulations are not impacted by the performance of the City of Dublin's treatment</p>

**Public Comments and EPD Responses on Draft Pretreatment Permit
YKK AP America, Inc. – Permit No. GAP050119**

COMMENT RECEIVED	EPD RESPONSE
<p>apply to the Facility. As a result of that change, the effluent limitations for a number of parameters have been significantly reduced as compared to limitations imposed in all previously issued Facility pretreatment permits. While the Facility's historic treatment process (outlined in previous applications to EPD) is able to treat YKK AP's effluent to the more stringent levels imposed by the Permit for most parameters, it is not able to do so consistently for chromium. Previously, YKK AP's chromium limit was 4.96 lbs/day daily average and 6.26 lbs/day daily max; under the Draft Permit, those levels were reduced to 0.18 lbs/day daily average (an approximately 96% reduction) and 0.45 lbs/day daily max (an approximately 93% reduction).</p> <p>YKK AP disagrees that the Aluminum Forming Point Source Category is applicable to the Facility and believes the category change is unwarranted and unnecessary, including because there is no indication that YKK AP's discharge results in any issues with the City of Dublin's system. Regardless, as has been communicated to EPD, YKK AP is prepared to accept the Draft Permit as a Final Permit given EPD's willingness to work with YKK AP to ensure YKK AP is able to comply with the Permit once issued.</p>	<p>system and performance plays no role in the category change determination.</p> <p>The aluminum forming regulations at 40 CFR 467 cover surface treatment when performed as an integral part of aluminum forming operations. For the purposes of this regulation, surface treatment of aluminum is considered to be an integral part of aluminum whenever it is performed at the same plant site at which aluminum is formed. Cleaning and etching operations is used to generally describe any surface treatment processes (e.g., pickling, cleaning, etching, preparation, and pretreatment) other than solvent cleaning. (Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Aluminum Forming Point Source Category (June 1984), pg. 113) When conversion coating or anodizing are covered under 40 CFR 467, they are not subject to regulation under the provisions of 40 CFR 433, Metal Finishing. Wastewater from the facility's anodizing line and paintline is generated as part of surface treatment operations and is covered under 40 CFR 467 not 40 CFR 433. A detailed description of the applicability of 40 CFR 467 is included in the permit fact sheet and EPD's response to pre-draft comments.</p>



Richard E. Dunn, Director

EPD Director's Office

2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive
Suite 1456, East Tower
Atlanta, Georgia 30334
404-656-4713

Mr. Greg Hultquist, VP of Manufacturing
YKK AP America, Inc.
1229 Highway 441 Bypass
Dublin, Georgia 31021

11/21/2022

RE: Permit Issuance
YKK AP America, Inc.
Pretreatment Permit GAP050119
Laurens County, Oconee River Basin

Mr. Hultquist:

Pursuant to the Georgia Water Quality Control Act, as amended, the Federal Clean Water Act, as amended, and the Rules and Regulations promulgated thereunder, we have issued the attached permit for the above-referenced facility.

Your facility has been assigned to the following EPD office for reporting and compliance. Signed copies of all required reports shall be submitted to the following address:

Environmental Protection Division
Watershed Protection Branch
Watershed Compliance Program
2 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, Suite 1462
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Please be advised that on and after the effective date indicated in the permit, the permittee must comply with all terms, conditions, and limitations of the permit. If you have questions concerning this correspondence, please contact Ian McDowell at 470.604.9483 or ian.mcdowell@dnr.ga.gov.

Sincerely,

Richard E. Dunn
Director

RED:im

Enclosure(s): Response to Public Comments, Final Permit, Permit Fact Sheet with Appendices

cc: EPD Watershed Compliance Program – Sarita Banjade (sarita.banjade@dnr.ga.gov)
YKK AP America, Inc., Environmental Group Manager – Chip Wilson
(chipwilson@ykkap.com)
City of Dublin, Utilities Director – Tony Braziel (brazielt@dublinga.org)



GEORGIA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION

Industrial Pretreatment Permit

In accordance with the provisions of the Georgia Water Quality Control Act (Georgia Laws 1964, p. 416, as amended), hereinafter called the State Act; the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S. C. 1251 et seq.), hereinafter called the Federal Act; and the Rules and Regulations promulgated pursuant to each of these Acts,

YKK AP America, Inc.
1229 Highway 441 Bypass
Dublin, Georgia 31021

is authorized to discharge from a facility located at

1229 Highway 441 Bypass
Dublin, Georgia 31021
Laurens County

to the sewerage system tributary to the

City of Dublin Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) in the Oconee River Basin.

in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth in the permit.

This permit is issued in reliance upon the permit application signed on May 28, 2021, and any other applications upon which this permit is based, supporting data entered therein or attached thereto, and any subsequent submittal of supporting data.

This facility is subject to the terms, conditions and requirements of 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 403 and the Georgia Water Quality Control Act Chapter 391-3-6.

This facility is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 467 Aluminum Forming Point Source Category, Extrusion Subcategory, Pretreatment Standards for New Sources (PSNS).

This permit shall become effective on December 01, 2022.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight November 30, 2027.



Richard E. Dunn, Director
Environmental Protection Division

PART I

A. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

- During the period specified on the first page of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall no(s.) 001: process wastewater, sanitary wastewater, plant & equipment wash down, and contact cooling water to the sewerage system and publicly owned treatment works (POTW) at the City of Dublin Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP).

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Effluent Characteristics (Specify Units)	Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements ⁽¹⁾		
	Mass Based (lbs/day)		Concentration Based (mg/L)		Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
	Daily Avg.	Daily Max.	Daily Avg.	Daily Max.			
Flow (MGD)	0.230	0.425			Daily	Continuous Recording	Final Effluent ⁽²⁾
BOD ₅			300	300	1/Month	Composite	Final Effluent ⁽²⁾
TSS			310	310	1/Month	Composite	Final Effluent ⁽²⁾
Oil & Grease ⁽³⁾	12.1	12.1			1/Month	Grab	Final Effluent ⁽²⁾
Chromium, Total	0.18	0.45	1.0	1.0	1/Month	Composite	Final Effluent ⁽²⁾
Cyanide, Total ⁽⁴⁾	0.10	0.25	0.2	0.2	1/Month	Grab	Final Effluent ⁽²⁾
Zinc, Total	0.51	1.24	3.0	3.0	1/Month	Composite	Final Effluent ⁽²⁾
Cadmium, Total			0.02	0.02	1/Month	Composite	Final Effluent ⁽²⁾
Copper, Total			1.0	1.0	1/Month	Composite	Final Effluent ⁽²⁾
Lead, Total			0.1	0.1	1/Month	Composite	Final Effluent ⁽²⁾
Nickel, Total			1.0	1.0	1/Month	Composite	Final Effluent ⁽²⁾
Silver, Total			1.0	1.0	1/Month	Composite	Final Effluent ⁽²⁾
Total Toxic Organics (TTOs) ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾		0.84			Semiannual	Grab	Final Effluent ⁽²⁾

The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored daily by grab sample.

The Discharge Limitations outlined above are subject to revision if dictated by Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations Part 403, (40 CFR 403), 40 CFR Part 467 – Subpart C, or EPD determinations. The Permittee will be notified in writing of any changes in the above listed discharge limitations.

- (1) All the parameters must be monitored, at a minimum, at the measurement frequency stated above if there is any discharge. If there is no discharge, state such in the discharge monitoring report for the monitoring period.
- (2) The final effluent for purposes of sampling, monitoring and the application of pretreatment limitations is the final discharge point prior to entry into the sewerage system.
- (3) In lieu of monitoring for total toxic organics, the permittee may measure, and limit oil and grease as prescribed in the table above. The permittee is not required to monitor for oil and grease, if they instead choose to comply with the total toxic organics limit indicated in the table above.
- (4) Monthly monitoring for cyanide, total as prescribed in the table above is not required when both of the following conditions are met:
 - a) The first wastewater sample of each calendar year has been analyzed and found to contain less than 0.07 mg/L of cyanide, total.
 - b) The permittee, in accordance with Part I.D of the permit, certifies in writing to the assigned EPD compliance office that cyanide is not and will not be used in the aluminum forming processes (core and/or ancillary operations).
- (5) *Total toxic organics (TTOs)*. The term “TTOs” shall mean total toxic organics, which is the summation of all quantifiable values greater than 0.010 milligrams per liter for the toxic organics regulated, under 40 CFR 467.02(q).

B. Monitoring

1. Representative Sampling

Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge.

2. Sampling Period

- a. Unless otherwise specified in this permit, quarterly samples shall be taken during the periods January-March, April-June, July-September, and October-December.
- b. Unless otherwise specified in this permit, semiannual samples shall be taken during the periods January-June and July-December.
- c. Unless otherwise specified in this permit, annual samples shall be taken during the period of January-December.

3. Monitoring Procedures

Analytical methods, sample containers, sample preservation techniques, and sample holding times must be consistent with the techniques and methods listed in 40 CFR Part 136. The analytical method used shall be sufficiently sensitive. EPA-approved methods must be applicable to the concentration ranges of the NPDES permit samples.

4. Detection Limit

All parameters will be analyzed using the appropriate detection limits. If the results for a given sample are such that a parameter is not detected at or above the specified detection limit, a value of "NOT DETECTED" will be reported for that sample and the detection limit will also be reported.

5. Recording of Results

For each measurement or sample taken pursuant to the requirements of this permit, the permittee shall record the following information:

- a. The exact place, date, and time of sampling or measurements, and the person(s) performing the sampling or the measurements;
- b. The dates and times the analyses were performed, and the person(s) performing the analyses;
- c. The analytical techniques or methods used;
- d. The results of all required analyses.

6. Additional Monitoring by Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant at the location(s) designated herein more frequently than required by this permit, using approved analytical methods as specified above, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the values required in the Discharge Monitoring Report Form. Such increased monitoring frequency shall also be indicated. EPD may require, by written notification, more frequent monitoring or the monitoring of other pollutants not required in this permit.

7. Records Retention

The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all records of analyses performed, calibration and maintenance of instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a minimum of three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application, or longer if requested by EPD.

8. Penalties

The Federal Clean Water Act and the Georgia Water Quality Control Act provide that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit, makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine or by imprisonment, or by both. The Federal Clean Water Act and the Georgia Water Quality Control Act also provide procedures for imposing civil penalties which may be levied for violations of the Act, any permit condition or limitation established pursuant to the Act, or negligently or intentionally failing or refusing to comply with any final or emergency order of the Director of EPD.

C. Definitions

1. A "bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
2. A "calendar day" is defined as any consecutive 24-hour period.
3. A "composite" sample shall consist of samples collected at intervals not less frequently than every two hours for a period of 24 hours or for the actual time the pretreatment facility is discharging (if less than 24 hours), and composited according to flow.
4. The "daily average" mass means the total discharge by mass during a calendar month divided by the number of days in the month that the production or commercial facility was operating. Where less than daily sampling is required by this permit, the daily average discharge shall be determined by the summation of all the measured daily discharges by weight divided by the number of days sampled during the calendar month when the measurements were made.
5. The "daily maximum" mass means the total discharge by mass during any calendar day.
6. The "daily average" concentration means the arithmetic average of all the daily determinations of concentrations made during a calendar month. Daily determinations of concentration made using a composite sample shall be the concentration of the composite sample.
7. The "daily maximum" concentration means the daily determination of concentration for any calendar day.
8. The "daily maximum flow" is the largest total volume determined for any 24-hour period.
9. "EPD" as used herein means the Environmental Protection Division of the Department of Natural Resources.
10. A "POTW" as used herein means Publicly-Owned Treatment Works.
11. The "Rules" as used herein means the Georgia Rules and Regulations for Water Quality Control.
12. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to treatment facilities that causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
13. The "State Act" as used herein means the Georgia Water Quality Control Act (Official Code of Georgia Annotated; Title 12, Chapter 5, Article 2).

D. Reporting Requirements

1. The permittee must electronically report the DMR, OMR and additional monitoring data using the web based electronic NetDMR reporting system, unless a waiver is granted by EPD.
 - a. The permittee must comply with the Federal National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Electronic Reporting regulations in 40 CFR §127. The permittee must electronically report the DMR, OMR, and additional monitoring data using the web based electronic NetDMR reporting system online at: <https://netdmr.epa.gov/netdmr/public/home.htm>
 - b. Monitoring results obtained during the calendar month shall be summarized for each month and reported on the DMR. The results of each sampling event shall be reported on the OMR and submitted as an attachment to the DMR.
 - c. The permittee shall submit the DMR, OMR and additional monitoring data no later than 11:59 p.m. on the 15th day of the month following the sampling period.
 - d. All other reports required herein, unless otherwise stated, shall be submitted to the EPD Office listed on the permit issuance letter signed by the Director of EPD.
2. **No later than December 21, 2025,** the permittee must electronically report the following compliance monitoring data and reports using the online web based electronic system approved by EPD, unless a waiver is granted by EPD:
 - a. Sewer Overflow/Bypass Event Reports;
 - b. Noncompliance Notification;
 - c. Other noncompliance; and
 - d. Bypass
3. **Other Reports**

All other reports required in this permit not listed above in Part I.D.2 or unless otherwise stated, shall be submitted to the EPD Office listed on the permit issuance letter signed by the Director of EPD.
4. **Other Noncompliance**

All instances of noncompliance not reported under Part I.B. and Part II. A. shall be reported to EPD at the time the monitoring report is submitted.

5. Signatory Requirements

All reports, certifications, data or information submitted in compliance with this permit or requested by EPD must be signed and certified as follows:

- a. Any State or NPDES Permit Application form submitted to the EPD shall be signed as follows in accordance with the Federal Regulations, 40 C.F.R. 122.22:
 1. For a corporation, by a responsible corporate officer. A responsible corporate officer means:
 - i. a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision making functions for the corporation, or
 - ii. the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities employing more than 250 persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding \$25 million (in second-quarter 1980 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
 2. For a partnership or sole proprietorship, by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
 3. For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
- b. All other reports or requests for information required by the permit issuing authority shall be signed by a person designated in (a) above or a duly authorized representative of such person, if:
 1. The representative so authorized is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates, e.g., a plant manager, superintendent or person of equivalent responsibility;
 2. The authorization is made in writing by the person designated under (a) above; and
 3. The written authorization is submitted to the Director.
- c. Any changes in written authorization submitted to the permitting authority under (b) above which occur after the issuance of a permit shall be reported to the permitting authority by submitting a copy of a new written authorization which meets the requirements of (b) and (b.1) and (b.2) above.

- d. Any person signing any document under (a) or (b) above shall make the following certification:

“I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

PART II

A. Management Requirements

1. Notification of Changes

- a. The permittee shall provide EPD at least 90 days advance notice of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility that meet the following criteria:
 1. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR 122.29(b);
 2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under 40 CFR 122.42(a)(1); or
 3. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan.
- b. The permittee shall give at least 90 days advance notice to EPD of any planned changes to the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.
- c. Following the notice in paragraph a. or b. of this condition the permit may be modified. The permittee shall not make any changes, or conduct any activities, requiring notification in paragraph a. or b. of this condition without approval from EPD.
- d. The permittee shall provide at least 30 days advance notice to EPD of:
 1. any planned expansion or increase in production capacity; or
 2. any planned installation of new equipment or modification of existing processes that could increase the quantity of pollutants discharged or result in the discharge of pollutants that were not being discharged prior to the planned change

if such change was not identified in the permit application(s) upon which this permit is based and for which notice was not submitted under paragraphs a. or b. of this condition.

- e. All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers shall notify EPD as soon as it is known or there is reason to believe that any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed (i) 100 µg/L, (ii) five times the maximum concentration reported for that pollutant in the permit application, or (iii) 200 µg/L for acrolein and acrylonitrile, 500 µg/L for 2,4 dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4-6-dinitrophenol, or 1 mg/L antimony.
- f. All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers shall notify EPD as soon as it is known or there is reason to believe that any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge on a nonroutine or infrequent basis, of any toxic pollutant not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed (i) 500 µg/L, (ii) ten times the maximum concentration reported for that pollutant in the permit application, or (iii) 1 mg/L antimony.
- g. Upon the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall submit to EPD an annual certification in June of each year certifying whether or not there has been any change in processes or wastewater characteristics as described in the submitted NPDES permit application that required notification in paragraph a., b., or d. of this condition. The permittee shall also certify annually in June whether the facility has received offsite wastes or wastewater and detail any such occurrences.

2. Noncompliance Notification

If, for any reason, the permittee does not comply with, or will be unable to comply with any effluent limitation specified in this permit, the permittee shall provide EPD and the owner of the receiving POTW with an oral report within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances followed by a written report within five (5) days of becoming aware of such condition. The written submission shall contain the following information:

- a. A description of the discharge and cause of noncompliance; and
- b. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times; or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue, and steps being taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncomplying discharge.

3. Facility Operation

The permittee shall at all times maintain in good working order and operate as efficiently as possible all treatment or control facilities or systems installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

4. Adverse Impact

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the noncomplying discharge.

5. Bypassing

- a. Any diversion from or bypass of pretreatment facilities covered by this permit is prohibited, except where unavoidable to prevent personal injury, loss of life, or severe property damage. The permittee shall operate the pretreatment works to minimize discharge of the pollutants listed in this permit from overflows or bypasses. The permittee shall monitor all overflows, bypasses, or spills. EPD and the owner of the receiving POTW shall be notified, in advance if possible, of any overflows, bypasses or spills. A record of each overflow bypass and spill shall be kept with information on the location, cause, duration, a peak flow rate. Upon written notification by EPD, the permittee may be required to submit a plan and schedule for reducing overflows, bypasses or spills.
- b. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice to EPD and the owner of the receiving POTW at least 10 days (if possible) before the date of the bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of any unanticipated bypass with an oral report within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances followed by a written report within five (5) days of becoming aware of such condition. The written submission shall contain the following information:
 1. A description of the discharge and cause of noncompliance; and
 2. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times; or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue, and steps being taken to reduce, eliminate and prevent recurrence of the noncomplying discharge.

6. Sludge Disposal Requirements

Solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters shall be disposed of in a manner such as to prevent any pollutant from such materials from entering waters of the State or creating an adverse impact on the environment. Handling and disposal of such substances shall be in accordance with all applicable State and Federal regulations. Records must be maintained of the quantity (volume and concentration or mass) of such substances; the method of disposal; the location or site; and the date and time of disposal.

Sludge shall be disposed of in accordance with the regulations and guidelines established by EPD, the Federal Clean Water Act, and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Prior to disposal of sludge by any method other than co-disposal in a permitted sanitary landfill, the permittee shall submit a sludge management plan to EPD for written approval. For land application of nonhazardous sludge, the permittee shall comply with the applicable criteria outlined in the most current version of EPD's "Guidelines for Land Application of Sewage Sludge (Biosolids) at Agronomic Rates" and with the State Rules, Chapter 391-3-6-.17. EPD may require more stringent control of this activity. Prior to land applying nonhazardous sludge, the permittee shall submit a sludge management plan to EPD for review and approval. Upon approval, the plan for land application will become a part of the NPDES permit upon modification of the permit.

7. Sludge Monitoring Requirements

The permittee shall develop and implement procedures to ensure adequate year-round sludge disposal. The permittee shall monitor the volume and concentration of solids removed from the plant. Records shall be maintained which document the quantity of solids removed from the plant. The ultimate disposal of solids shall be reported (in the unit of lbs) to EPD as specified in Part I.D of this permit.

8. Power Failures

Upon the reduction, loss, or failure of the primary source of power to said water pollution control facilities, the permittee shall use an alternative source of power if available to reduce or otherwise control production and/or all discharges in order to maintain compliance with the effluent limitations and prohibitions of this permit.

If such alternative power source is not in existence, and no date for its implementation appears in Part I, the permittee shall halt, reduce or otherwise control production and/or all discharges from wastewater control facilities upon the reduction, loss, or failure of the primary source of power to said wastewater control facilities.

9. Operator Certification Requirements

The permittee shall, when required, have a certified operator in charge of the facility in accordance with Georgia State Board of Examiners for Certification of Water and Wastewater Treatment Plant operators And Laboratory Analysts Rule 43-51-6.(b).

10. Laboratory Analyst Certification Requirements

The permittee shall ensure that, when required, the person in responsible charge of the laboratory performing the analyses for determining permit compliance is certified in accordance with the Georgia Certification of Water and Wastewater Treatment Plant operators and Laboratory Analysts Act, as amended, and the Rules promulgated thereunder.

B. Responsibilities

1. Right of Entry

The permittee shall allow the Director of EPD, the Regional Administrator of EPA, and/or their authorized representatives, agents, or employees, upon the presentation of credentials:

- a. To enter upon the permittee's premises where a discharge source is located or in which any records are required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit; and
- b. At reasonable times, to have access to and copy any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit; to inspect any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and to sample any substance or parameters in any location.

2. Transfer of Ownership or Control

A permit may be transferred to another person by a permittee if:

- a. The permittee notifies the Director of EPD and the owner of the receiving POTW in writing of the proposed transfer at least thirty (30) days in advance of the proposed transfer;
- b. A written agreement containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility and coverage between the current and new permittee (including acknowledgement that the existing permittee is liable for violations up to that date, and that the new permittee is liable for violations from that date on) is submitted to the Director at least thirty (30) days in advance of the proposed transfer; and
- c. The Director, within thirty (30) days, does not notify the current permittee and the new permittee of EPD's intent to modify, revoke and reissue, or terminate the permit and to require that a new application be filed rather than agreeing to the transfer of the permit.

3. Availability of Reports

Except for data deemed to be confidential under O.C.G.A. § 12-5-26 or by the Regional Administrator of the EPA under the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40, Part 2, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at an office of EPD. Effluent data, permit applications, permittee's names and addresses, and permits shall not be considered confidential.

4. Permit Modification

After written notice and opportunity for a hearing, this permit may be modified, suspended, revoked or reissued in whole or in part during its term for cause including, but not limited to, the following:

- a. Violation of any conditions of this permit;
- b. Obtaining this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts;
- c. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the permitted discharge; or
- d. To comply with any applicable effluent limitation issued pursuant to the order of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia issued on June 8, 1976, in Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc. et.al. v. Russell E. Train, 8 ERC 2120(D.D.C. 1976), if the effluent limitation so issued:
 1. is different in conditions or more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit; or
 2. controls any pollutant not limited in the permit.

5. Toxic Pollutants

Notwithstanding Part II B.8 below, if a toxic discharge standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is established under Section 307(a) of the Federal Act for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge, and such standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation for such pollutant in this permit, this permit shall be revised or modified in accordance with the toxic discharge standard or prohibition and the permittee so notified.

6. Civil and Criminal Liability

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance.

7. State Laws

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable State law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Federal Clean Water Act.

8. Local Ordinances

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from the responsibility of compliance with any local ordinance whose requirements are more stringent than those contained in this permit.

9. Property Rights

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights in either real or personal property, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State or local laws or regulations.

10. Expiration of Permit

The permittee shall not discharge after the expiration date. In order to receive authorization to discharge beyond the expiration date, the permittee shall submit such information, forms, and fees as are required by EPD at least 180 days prior to the expiration date.

11. Contested Hearings

Any person who is aggrieved or adversely affected by an action of the Director of EPD shall petition the Director for a hearing within thirty (30) days of notice of such action.

12. Severability

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

13. Best Management Practices

The permittee will implement best management practices to control the discharge of hazardous and/or toxic materials from ancillary manufacturing activities. Such activities include, but are not limited to, materials storage, in-plant transfer, process and material handling, loading and unloading operations, plant site runoff, and sludge and waste disposal.

14. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

15. Duty to Provide Information

- a. The permittee shall furnish to the EPD Director, within a reasonable time, any information which the Director may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish upon request copies of records required to be kept by this permit.
- b. When the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or any report to the Director, it shall promptly submit such facts and information.

16. Duty to Comply

- a. The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Georgia Water Quality Control Act (O.C.G.A. § 12-5-20 et. seq.) and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination; revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application. Any instances of noncompliance must be reported to EPD as specified in Part I.D and Part II.A of this permit.
- b. Penalties for violations of permit conditions. The Federal Clean Water Act and the Georgia Water Quality Control Act (O.C.G.A. § 12-5-20 et. seq.) provide that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under this permit, makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction be punished by a fine or by imprisonment, or by both. The Georgia Water Quality Control Act (Act) also provides procedures for imposing civil penalties which may be levied for violations of the Act, any permit condition or limitation established pursuant to the Act, or negligently or intentionally failing or refusing to comply with any final or emergency order of the Director.

17. Upset Provisions

Provisions of 40 CFR 122.41(n)(1)-(4), regarding "Upset" shall be applicable to any civil, criminal, or administrative proceeding brought to enforce this permit.

PART III

A. Previous Permits

1. All previous State waste water permits issued to this facility, whether for construction or operation, are hereby revoked by the issuance of this permit. This action is taken to assure compliance with the Georgia Water Quality Control Act, as amended, and the Federal Clean Water Act, as amended. Receipt of the permit constitutes notice of such action. The conditions, requirements, terms and provisions of this permit authorizing discharge under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System govern discharges from this facility.

B. Schedule of Compliance

1. The permittee shall achieve compliance with the effluent limitations specified for discharges in accordance with the following schedule: N/A
2. No later than 14 calendar days following a date identified in the above schedule of compliance, the permittee shall submit either a report of progress or, in the case of specific actions being required by identified dates, a written notice of compliance or noncompliance, any remedial actions taken, and the probability of meeting the next scheduled requirement.

C. Special Conditions

1. The permittee shall not discharge substances in amounts, concentrations or combinations thereof which:
 - a. interfere with the operation of the City of Dublin Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP);
 - b. cause pass-through of pollutants in violation of the effluent limitations specified in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit No. GA0025569;
 - c. cause municipal sludge contamination; or
 - d. cause pass-through of pollutants that result in toxicity in aquatic life in the receiving stream.
2. Slug Discharges
 - a. Slug discharge shall be defined as any discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature including, but not limited to an accidental spill or a non-customary batch discharge.
 - b. The permittee shall notify the EPD and the owner of the receiving POTW immediately of any discharge or discharges including slug discharges that could result in operational problems at the POTW.
 - c. Upon notification from the EPD, the permittee shall develop and implement a plan to control slug discharges in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 403.8.

3. If sampling performed by the permittee indicates a violation, the permittee shall immediately notify the EPD Compliance Office within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of the violation. For continuous dischargers, the permittee shall also immediately, within 24 hours, repeat the sampling and analysis of all of the constituents that may have contributed to the violation. For intermittent dischargers, repeat sampling and analysis should be conducted on the subsequent discharge. The sampling results shall be submitted to the EPD Compliance Office within 30 days after becoming aware of the violation.
4. The permittee shall report the monthly production rate(s) on the OMR required in Part I.B.2 of this permit in accordance with 40 CFR 403.12.



The Georgia Environmental Protection Division proposes to issue a Pretreatment permit to the applicant identified below. The draft permit places conditions on the discharge of pollutants from the wastewater treatment plant to waters of the State.

Technical Contact: Ian McDowell (ian.mcdowell@dnr.ga.gov)
470-604-9483

Draft permit:

<input type="checkbox"/>	first issuance
<input type="checkbox"/>	reissuance with no or minor modifications from previous permit
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	reissuance with substantial modifications from previous permit
<input type="checkbox"/>	modification of existing permit

1.0 FACILITY INFORMATION

1.1 Pretreatment Permit No.: GAP050119

1.2 Name and Address of Owner/Applicant

YKK AP America, Inc.
1229 Highway 441 Bypass
Dublin, Georgia 31021
Laurens County

1.3 Name and Address of Facility

YKK AP America, Inc.
1229 Highway 441 Bypass
Dublin, Georgia 31021
Laurens County

1.4 Facility Information

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| a. Average Flow: 230,000 GPD | d. Max Flow: 425,000 GPD |
| b. Categorical (Y/N): Y | e. Significant Industrial User (Y/N): Y |
| c. Production Based (Y/N): Y | f. Production Capacity: See Note ⁽¹⁾ |

- (1) The effluent limitation guidelines are based on production values for individual operations. Production data is categorized and listed below as a rate of off-pounds/day which represents the mass of aluminum or aluminum alloy removed from a forming or ancillary operation at the end of a process cycle for transfer to a different machine or process. Full production data is available in Appendix E.

2016-2020 Production Data

Aluminum Cast: 182,031 off-lbs/day

Aluminum Extruded: 124,983 off-lbs/day

Aluminum Quenched: 10,995 off-lbs/day

Aluminum Cleaned/Etched (Anodizing Line): 74,494 off-lbs/day

Aluminum Cleaned/Etched (Painting Line): 26,777 off-lbs/day

1.5 SIC Code & Description: 3442 – Metal Doors, Sash, Frames, Molding, and Trim Manufacturing

1.6 Description of Industrial Processes

The facility purchases pre-alloyed aluminum ingots/scrap for use. The aluminum is melted in a reverberatory furnace and cast into billets by a hot top cast process. In the hot top cast process the billet is produced by a mold with an internal water jacket for cooling and solidification of the billet. Further cooling and solidification is achieved as the hydraulic table supporting the billet lowers into a water bath containing contact cooling water. Contact cooling water is recirculated through a cooling tower, with additional water added, as necessary, to make-up for water losses due to evaporation. The water bath is batch discharged to the POTW on a semi-annual basis.

The facility has two presses (presses #1 and #2) that extrude billets extracted from a homogenizing oven and cut with a hot billet shear and one press (press #3) which extrudes sawn cold billets which are heated by an induction process. The extrusion process generates hydraulic fluid leakage which is contained in the pits enclosing the extrusion presses. Hydraulic fluid is collected and hauled off-site for recycling; no hydraulic fluid is discharged to the POTW. Extruded billets from press #3 are quenched with contact cooling water which is discharged to the POTW on a semi-annual basis. Sawing operations associated with press #3 do not generate wastewater. Furthermore, the dummy blocks used in the extrusion presses are allowed to air cool, thus no wastewater is generated. Extruded aluminum from either line may be subject to artificial aging which is a dry process that generates no wastewater. Following extrusion, the dies are cleaned to eliminate residual aluminum. Dies are cleaned in a caustic soda/water bath and rinsed. The die cleaning wastewater is sent to the anodizing line wastewater treatment system (WWT-1).

Following extrusion, product may be sent to either the anodizing line or paint line, depending on the desired final product. Product sent to the anodizing line is degreased using phosphoric acid, etched with a caustic soda solution, neutralized (desmut), anodized in a sulfuric acid bath, colored in an electrolytic coloring tank (nickel sulfate, cobalt sulfate, ammonium sulfate, ammonium thiosulfate), rinsed with hot DI water, painted via electrodeposition, and baked on. The cleaning and etching operations generate wastewater through a series of baths

and rinses which are sent to WWT-1 and WWT-2. Air pollution scrubbers clean gas and particulate from the etching (particulate) and anodizing (H gas) operations and scrubber liquors are routed to WWT-1.

Product which is not sent to the anodizing line may alternatively be sent to the paint line for surface treatment. Product sent to the paint line is degreased using phosphoric acid, then undergoes chromate conversion coating (phosphoric acid, chromic acid), and finally is painted with an application of chrome-based primer and a Kynar topcoat. Solvent from the painting operations does not generate wastewater. The degreasing and coating processes generate wastewater through a series of baths and rinses which is sent to WWT-4. No scrubber liquor is generated as part of the paint line.

Anodized or painted product is machined and assembled into the desired final product. Machining and assembling are dry operations which do not generate wastewater.

1.7 Description of the Industrial Wastewater Treatment Facility

The facility currently has three wastewater treatment systems labeled WWT-1, WWT-2, and WWT-4.

WWT-1

WWT-1 has a wastewater receiving pit that transfers the wastewater to the #1 neutralizing tank for pH adjustment then gravity flows to the #2 neutralizing tank for further pH adjustment before being pumped to the flocculating tank for coagulant addition. The resultant liquid gravity flows to the WWT-1 thickener. Clarified effluent flows over the thickener's weir to the discharge tank before entering the sewer to the City of Dublin WPCP. Sludge is drawn from the bottom of the thickener to the WWT-1 slurry tank before being pumped to the #1 filter press. Dehydrated filter cake is deposited into a roll-off box and the supernatant is routed back to the WWT-1 receiving pit.

WWT-2

WWT-2 draws effluent from the #2 receiving pit, pumping it to the nickel separating tank for pH adjustment to allow the removal of nickel. The effluent is gravity fed to the nickel neutralizing tank for further pH adjustment before being pumped to the WWT-2 thickener. The supernatant flows over the thickener's weir to the WWT-2 discharge tank and on to the City of Dublin WPCP. Sludge is drawn from the bottom of the thickener and routed to the #2 filter press. Filter cake is discharged to a roll-off box for disposal and filtrate is routed back to the WWT-2 receiving pit.

Both WWT-1 and WWT-2 are served by the same coagulant dissolving tank and coagulant storage tank. Caustic for pH adjustment of the 2 systems is provided by the waste alkali head tank which is served by the waste alkali tank that receives alkali from the caustic etch recovery system and waste alkali from die correction. Acid for pH adjustment of both systems is provided from the acid purification unit in anodizing that feeds the waste acid tank which feeds the waste acid head tank.

WWT-4

WWT-4 is a batch treatment wastewater treatment facility that handles wastewater from the paint lines chrome pretreatment process. Wastewater from the chrome pretreatment process is pumped to one of two, 2,500-gallon batch treatment receiving tanks. The chrome solution is reduced via a manual reduction process to a trivalent chromium and allowed to settle before the sludge is pumped through a filter press. The filter cake is discharged into a Supersack for disposal and the filtrate is routed back to the batch tank where it is held until being released to the pH adjustment tank. The effluent is then released to a final pH check tank before being released to the City of Dublin WPCP. Acid and caustic for pH adjustment are manually added from totes stored in the treatment room, before being released to the City of Dublin WPCP.

Please refer to the application for a more detailed description and diagrams of the wastewater treatment system. The addition of a second anodizing line will be accompanied by the addition of WWT-5 and WWT-6 which will provide the same treatment as WWT-1 and WWT-2; respectively.

1.8 Type of Wastewater Discharge

- ☒ process wastewater
 ☐ stormwater
☒ domestic wastewater
 ☒ combined
☒ other (plant & equipment wash down water)

Process wastewater, sanitary wastewater, and plant & equipment washdown water commingle before the final effluent sampling location and are discharged to the City of Dublin WPCP. Process wastewater consists of wastewater generated during surface treatment operations including anodizing and conversion coating, die correction operations, and contact cooling water from the melt/cast and extrusion operations.

1.9 Name and Address of Receiving POTW

City of Dublin Water Pollution Control Plant
 250 Riverview Drive
 Dublin, Georgia 31021
 Laurens County

1.10 Location and Description of the discharge (as reported by applicant)

Outfall #	Receiving POTW	Receiving POTW Permit No.	Max Receiving POTW Permitted Flow	River Basin
001	City of Dublin WPCP	GA0025569	6.0 MGD (Monthly Average) 7.5 MGD (Weekly Average)	Oconee

1.11 Receiving POTW Design Capacity: 6.0 MGD

1.12 Description of the POTW Wastewater Treatment

Wastewater treatment:

The wastewater treatment process consists of screening, a grit separator, primary settling tanks, trickling filters, final settling tanks, chlorine contact chambers.

Solids processing:

The sludge treatment process consists of anaerobic digesters, a belt press, and drying beds. Sludge is sent to a landfill for disposal.

1.13 Characterization of Effluent Discharge as Reported by Applicant

The table below indicates all pollutants of concern believed present in the facility's wastewater effluent.

Outfall No. 001 – Process wastewater, sanitary wastewater, and plant & equipment wash down water.

Effluent Characteristics (as Reported by Applicant)	Maximum Daily Value	Average Daily Value
Flow (MGD)	0.425	0.230
BOD ₅ (mg/L)	87.1	40.77
COD (mg/L)	105	N/A
Oil & Grease (mg/L)	6.2	0.517
TSS (mg/L)	83.3	29.09
Ammonia, as N (mg/L)	7.6	N/A
Total Phosphorus (mg/L)	7.7	2.948
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (mg/L)	12.5	N/A
Antimony, Total (mg/L)	0.00052	N/A
Copper, Total (mg/L)	0.0317	N/A
Chromium, Total (mg/L)	0.0519	N/A
Nickel, Total (mg/L)	0.0317	N/A
Zinc, Total (mg/L)	0.0254	N/A

2.0 APPLICABLE REGULATIONS

2.1 Local Regulations

City of Dublin Code of Ordinances, Chapter 24, Article III (Sewer Use Ordinance)
See Appendix D for Sewer Use Ordinance

2.2 State Regulations

Chapter 391-3-6 of the Georgia Rules and Regulations for Water Quality Control

2.3 Federal Regulations

Source	Activity	Applicable Regulation
Industrial	Pretreatment	40 CFR 403
	Process Water Discharges	40 CFR 122
		40 CFR 125
		40 CFR 467

2.4 Industrial Effluent Limit Guideline(s)

Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 403.

Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 467 Subpart C – Aluminum Forming Point Source Category, Extrusion Subcategory

See Appendix A For Applicable Federal Regulations

The aluminum forming regulations at 40 CFR 467, Subpart C – Extrusion Subcategory cover surface treatment when performed as integral part of aluminum forming operations and apply production-normalized standards for cleaning or etching operations. For the purposes of this regulation, surface treatment of aluminum is considered to be an integral part of aluminum whenever it is performed at the same plant site at which aluminum is formed. Cleaning and etching operations is used to generally describe any surface treatment processes (e.g., pickling, cleaning, etching, preparation, and pretreatment) other than solvent cleaning. (*Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Aluminum Forming Point Source Category (June 1984)*, pg. 113) When conversion coating or anodizing are covered under 40 CFR 467, they are not subject to regulation under the provisions of 40 CFR 433, Metal Finishing.

Standards for cleaning and etching operations are applied to baths, rinses, and scrubber liquor. Furthermore, “A cleaning or etching operation is defined by the cleaning or etching baths which are followed by a rinse. Multiple baths would be considered multiple cleaning or etching operations only when each bath is followed by a rinse and a separate limitation would apply to each bath-rinse combination. Multiple rinses following a single bath will be

regulated by a single limitation.” (*Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Aluminum Forming Point Source Category (June 1984)*, pg. 149)

The anodizing line at this facility consists of 5 separate cleaning/etching operations.

1. Phosphoric acid degreasing bath followed by one rinse stage
2. Etching bath followed by two consecutive rinse stages
3. Series of four anodizing baths followed by three consecutive rinse stages
4. Two parallel electrolytic coloring baths which both feed to two consecutive rinse stages
5. Hot water seal bath (classified as a cleaning/etching rinse at 40 CFR 467.02(m))

All wastewater associated with the neutralization/desmut process is recirculated and is not discharged thus this process has not been considered as a cleaning/etching operation for the calculation of effluent limitations. The facility utilizes a caustic etch regeneration (CER) system that removes aluminum hydroxide from the caustic etch solution before returning the solution to the tank. Excess waste alkali from the CER system is used for pH adjustment at the WWTP. No wastewater discharges are associated with the etching bath nor the degreasing or coloring baths. Sulfuric acid from the anodizing baths is routed to an acid purification unit (APU) to remove byproducts that are then released to the WWT-1 receiving pit. Excess waste acid from the APU is also used for pH adjustment in the WWTP. While the APU significantly reduces the required anodizing bath discharges by maximizing sulfuric acid recovery, discharge from the APU still occur to remove dissolved metals from the sulfuric acid solution. In addition, in association with the etching and anodizing operations, scrubber liquor is generated as a byproduct of the facility’s wet scrubbers.

The paint line at this facility consists of an additional 2 cleaning/etching operations.

1. Degreasing bath followed by one rinse stage
2. Chrome-based conversion coating bath followed by two consecutive rinse stages

Wastewater discharges from the paint line process includes cleaning/etching bath and rinse discharges from both cleaning/etching operations.

3.0 EFFLUENT LIMITS AND PERMIT CONDITIONS

3.1 Permit Development

“The national pretreatment program objectives are achieved by applying and enforcing three types of pretreatment standards:”

- General and specific prohibitions
- Categorical pretreatment standards
- Local limits

FACT SHEET

“All three types of standards can be enforced by EPA, the state, and local government, even though they are developed at different levels of government (i.e., federal, state, and local). Pretreatment standards and requirements can be expressed as numeric limits, narrative prohibitions, and best management practices.”

“The control authority is responsible for identifying standard(s) applicable to each IU and applying the most stringent requirements where multiple provisions exist.” EPA Guidance - *Applicability of Pretreatment Standards and Requirements* (<https://www.epa.gov/npdes/pretreatment-standards-and-requirements>)

“Local limits are developed for pollutants (e.g. metals, cyanide, BOD5 , TSS, oil and grease, organics) that may cause interference, pass through, sludge contamination, and/or worker health and safety problems if discharged in excess of the receiving POTW treatment plant’s capabilities and/or receiving water quality standards.” EPA Guidance Document – *Introduction to the National Pretreatment Program, February 1999*

Local limit considerations can be broken down into several categories consisting of: sewer use ordinances, state level local limits, POTW NPDES limits, water quality standards, and POTW inhibition.

3.2 Conventional Pollutants

Pollutants of Concern	Basis
pH	<u>Local Limit</u> The City of Dublin Sewer Use Ordinance establishes an allowable range of 5.5-9.0 s.u. Effluent limitations of no less than 6.0 s.u. and no greater than 9.0 s.u. have been retained from the previous permit based on demonstrated performance.
	<u>Categorical Limit</u> There is no applicable federally based categorical limit.
5-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand	<u>Local Limit</u> The City of Dublin establishes a maximum of 300 mg/L for BOD ₅ . Effluent limitations of 300 mg/L daily average and 300 mg/L daily maximum have been included in the permit.
	<u>Categorical Limit</u> There is no applicable federally based categorical limit.
Total Suspended Solids	<u>Local Limit</u> The City of Dublin Sewer Use Ordinance establishes a maximum of 350 mg/L for TSS. Effluent limitations of 310 mg/L daily average and 310 mg/L daily maximum have been retained from the previous permit based on demonstrated performance.

FACT SHEET

Categorical Limit

There is no applicable federally based categorical limit.

Local Limit

The City of Dublin Sewer Use Ordinance establishes a maximum of 100 mg/L for oil and grease. The pretreatment application indicates a maximum concentration for oil & grease of 6.2 mg/L based on 12 samples. Alternative effluent limitations have been applied in the permit based on the applicable categorical standards.

Oil and Grease

Categorical Limit

Oil and grease monitoring may be used in lieu of monitoring for TTO. To qualify as an alternative monitoring parameter, production-based effluent limitations of 12.1 lbs/day daily average and 12.1 lbs/day daily maximum are required in accordance with 40 CFR 467 Subpart C, Pretreatment Standards for New Sources (PSNS). Alternate effluent limitations for oil and grease have been included in the permit to grant flexibility to the permittee. See Appendix C for calculations.

3.3 Nonconventional Pollutants

Pollutants of Concern	Basis
Ammonia, as N	<u>Local Limit</u> Ammonia is not limited in the City of Dublin Sewer Use Ordinance nor is there reasonable potential for ammonia to cause POTW interference or pass-through violations based on the data provided in the application.
	<u>Categorical Limit</u> There is no applicable federally based categorical limit.
Total Phosphorus	<u>Local Limit</u> Total phosphorus is not limited in the City of Dublin Sewer Use Ordinance nor is there reasonable potential for phosphorus to cause POTW interference or pass-through violations based on the data provided in the application.
	<u>Categorical Limit</u> There is no applicable federally based categorical limit.

3.4 Toxics & Manmade Organic Compounds (126 priority pollutants and metals)

Pollutants of Concern	Basis
Chromium, Total	<u>Local Limit</u> The City of Dublin Sewer Use Ordinance establishes a maximum concentration of 1.0 mg/L for chromium. Concentration-based effluent limitations of 1.0 mg/L daily average and 1.0 mg/L daily maximum have been included in the permit.
	<u>Categorical Limit</u> Production-based effluent limitations of 0.18 lbs/day daily average and 0.45 lbs/day daily maximum are required in accordance with 40 CFR 467 Subpart C, Pretreatment Standards for New Sources (PSNS) and have been included in the permit. See Appendix C for calculations.
Cyanide, Total	<u>Local Limit</u> The City of Dublin Sewer Use Ordinance establishes a maximum concentration of 0.2 mg/L for cyanide. Concentration-based effluent limitations of 0.2 mg/L daily average and 0.2 mg/L daily maximum have been included in the permit.
	<u>Categorical Limit</u> Production-based effluent limitations of 0.10 lbs/day daily average and 0.25 lbs/day daily maximum are required in accordance with 40 CFR 467 Subpart C, Pretreatment Standards for New Sources (PSNS) and have been included in the permit. See Appendix C for calculations.
Zinc, Total	<u>Local Limit</u> The City of Dublin Sewer Use Ordinance establishes a maximum concentration of 3.0 mg/L for zinc. Concentration-based effluent limitations of 3.0 mg/L daily average and 3.0 mg/L daily maximum have been included in the permit.
	<u>Categorical Limit</u> Production-based effluent limitations of 0.51 lbs/day daily average and 1.24 lbs/day daily maximum are required in accordance with 40 CFR 467 Subpart C, Pretreatment Standards for New Sources (PSNS) and have been included in the permit. See Appendix C for calculations.
Total Toxic Organics (TTO)	<u>Local Limit</u> Total toxic organics are not limited in the City of Dublin Sewer Use Ordinance nor is there reasonable potential for TTOs to cause POTW interference or pass-through violations based on the data provided in the application.

FACT SHEET

Categorical Limit

A production-based effluent limitation of 0.84 lbs/day daily maximum is required in accordance with 40 CFR 467 Subpart C, Pretreatment Standards for New Sources (PSNS) and has been included in the permit. TTOs are defined at 40 CFR 467.02(q). See Appendix C for calculations.

The permittee may measure and limit oil and grease in accordance with the conditions of the permit in lieu of measuring and applying limitations for TTOs.

Local Limit

Cadmium, Total

The City of Dublin Sewer Use Ordinance establishes a maximum of 0.02 mg/L for cadmium. Concentration-based effluent limitations of 0.02 mg/L daily average and 0.02 mg/L daily maximum have been included in the permit.

Categorical Limit

There is no applicable federally based categorical limit.

Local Limit

Copper, Total

The City of Dublin Sewer Use Ordinance establishes a maximum of 1.0 mg/L for copper. Concentration-based effluent limitations of 1.0 mg/L daily average and 1.0 mg/L daily maximum have been included in the permit.

Categorical Limit

There is no applicable federally based categorical limit.

Local Limit

Lead, Total

The City of Dublin Sewer Use Ordinance establishes a maximum of 0.1 mg/L for lead. Concentration-based effluent limitations of 0.1 mg/L daily average and 0.1 mg/L daily maximum have been included in the permit.

Categorical Limit

There is no applicable federally based categorical limit.

Local Limit

Nickel, Total

The City of Dublin Sewer Use Ordinance establishes a maximum of 1.0 mg/L for nickel. Concentration-based effluent limitations of 1.0 mg/L daily average and 1.0 mg/L daily maximum have been included in the permit.

Categorical Limit

There is no applicable federally based categorical limit.

FACT SHEET

	<u>Local Limit</u> The City of Dublin Sewer Use Ordinance establishes a maximum of 1.0 mg/L for silver. Concentration-based effluent limitations of 1.0 mg/L daily average and 1.0 mg/L daily maximum have been included in the permit.
--	--

	<u>Categorical Limit</u> There is no applicable federally based categorical limit.
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	<u>Local Limit</u> Aluminum is not limited in the City of Dublin Sewer Use Ordinance nor is there reasonable potential for phosphorus to cause POTW interference or pass-through violations based on the data provided in the application.
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	<u>Categorical Limit</u> There is no applicable federally based categorical limit.
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3.5 Comparison and Summary of Limits

The highlighted limits shown below indicate the most stringent allowable limits for the permit based on all pretreatment standards.

Pollutant	Categorical	SUO	Sludge Regulations ¹	POTW NPDES - Based Limit	WQS (acute & chronic)	POTW Inhibition	Previous Permit
BOD ₅	N/A	300 mg/L	N/A	1,080 mg/L	N/A	N/A	300/300 mg/L
TSS	N/A	350 mg/L	N/A	3,139 mg/L	Narrative	N/A	310/310 mg/L
Oil & Grease	12.1/12.1 lbs/day	100 mg/L	N/A	N/A	Narrative	N/A	85.26/85.26 mg/L
Cadmium, Total	N/A	0.02 mg/L	N/A	N/A	3.35 mg/L	3.72 mg/L	0.02/0.02 mg/L
Chromium, Total	0.18/0.45 lbs/day	1.0 mg/L	N/A	N/A	286 mg/L	30.8 mg/L	1.0/1.0 mg/L
Copper, Total	N/A	1.0 mg/L	N/A	N/A	19.8 mg/L	6.41 mg/L	1.0/1.0 mg/L
Cyanide, Total	0.10/0.25 lbs/day	0.2 mg/L	N/A	N/A	15.4 mg/L	605 mg/L	0.2/0.2 mg/L
Lead, Total	N/A	0.1 mg/L	N/A	N/A	5.78 mg/L	79.8 mg/L	0.04/0.06 mg/L
Nickel, Total	N/A	1.0 mg/L	N/A	N/A	56.3 mg/L	3.78 mg/L	1.0/1.0 mg/L
Silver, Total	N/A	1.0 mg/L	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.73 mg/L	0.20/0.36 mg/L

FACT SHEET

Zinc, Total	0.51/1.24 lbs/day	3.0 mg/L	N/A	N/A	348 mg/L	74.4 mg/L	1.26/2.22 mg/L
TTOs	0.84 lbs/day	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.13/2.13 mg/L
pH	N/A	5.5-9.0 s.u.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.0-9.0 s.u.

¹ The City of Dublin hauls its sludge to a landfill; hence sludge criteria don't apply.

3.6 Example Limit Calculations

An example calculation for each standard that required consideration has been included below. Complete results can be found in Appendix B – Local Limits Evaluation.

3.6.a. NPDES Permit Limit Calculations

$$TSS\ AHL\left(\frac{lbs}{day}\right) = \frac{8.34 \times NPDES\ Limit\left(\frac{mg}{L}\right) \times POTW\ Flow(MGD)}{1 - \frac{POTW\ Removal\ Efficiency(\%)}{100}}$$

$$TSS\ AHL\left(\frac{lbs}{day}\right) = \frac{8.34 \times 30\left(\frac{mg}{L}\right) \times 3.77(MGD)}{1 - \frac{91.5\%}{100}}$$

$$TSS\ AHL\left(\frac{lbs}{day}\right) = 11,097$$

$$TSS\ Load\left(\frac{lbs}{day}\right) = AHL\left(\frac{lbs}{day}\right) \times \left(1 - \frac{Safety\ Factor(\%)}{100}\right) - Dom.\ |Com.\ Load\left(\frac{lbs}{day}\right)$$

$$TSS\ Load\left(\frac{lbs}{day}\right) = 11,097\left(\frac{lbs}{day}\right) \times \left(1 - \frac{20\%}{100}\right) - 2,979\left(\frac{lbs}{day}\right)$$

$$TSS\ Load\left(\frac{lbs}{day}\right) = 5,898$$

$$TSS\ Local\ Limit\left(\frac{mg}{L}\right) = \frac{Allowable\ Loading\left(\frac{lbs}{day}\right)}{8.34 \times IU\ Pollutant\ Flow(MGD)}$$

$$TSS\ Local\ Limit\left(\frac{mg}{L}\right) = \frac{5,898\left(\frac{lbs}{day}\right)}{8.34 \times 0.335(MGD)}$$

$$TSS\ Local\ Limit\left(\frac{mg}{L}\right) = 2,111\ (Not\ Most\ Stringent\ Value)$$

3.6.b. Acute Water Quality Standard Calculations

$$\text{Zinc AHL} \left(\frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}} \right) = \frac{8.34 \times \text{Acute WQS} \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}} \right) \times (\text{POTW Flow (MGD)} + 1\text{Q10 (MGD)})}{1 - \frac{\text{POTW Removal Efficiency (\%)}}{100}}$$

$$\text{Zinc AHL} \left(\frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}} \right) = \frac{8.34 \times 0.104 \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}} \right) \times 284.77 \text{ (MGD)}}{1 - \frac{67\%}{100}}$$

$$\text{Zinc AHL} \left(\frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}} \right) = 748$$

$$\text{Zinc Load} \left(\frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}} \right) = \text{AHL} \left(\frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}} \right) \times \left(1 - \frac{\text{Safety Factor (\%)}}{100} \right) - \text{Dom. | Com. Load} \left(\frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}} \right)$$

$$\text{Zinc Load} \left(\frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}} \right) = 748 \left(\frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}} \right) \times \left(1 - \frac{10\%}{100} \right) - 6.62 \left(\frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}} \right)$$

$$\text{Zinc Load} \left(\frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}} \right) = 667$$

$$\text{Zinc Local Limit} \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}} \right) = \frac{\text{Allowable Loading} \left(\frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}} \right)}{8.34 \times \text{IU Pollutant Flow (MGD)}}$$

$$\text{Zinc Local Limit} \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}} \right) = \frac{667 \left(\frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}} \right)}{8.34 \times 0.335 \text{ (MGD)}}$$

$$\text{Zinc Local Limit} \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}} \right) = 239 \text{ (Not Most Stringent Value)}$$

3.6.c. Chronic Water Quality Standard Calculations

$$\text{Zinc AHL} \left(\frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}} \right) = \frac{8.34 \times \text{Chronic WQS} \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}} \right) \times (\text{POTW Flow (MGD)} + 7\text{Q10 (MGD)})}{1 - \frac{\text{POTW Removal Efficiency (\%)}}{100}}$$

$$\text{Zinc AHL} \left(\frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}} \right) = \frac{8.34 \times 0.105 \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}} \right) \times 335.77 \text{ (MGD)}}{1 - \frac{67\%}{100}}$$

$$\text{Zinc AHL} \left(\frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}} \right) = 890$$

$$\text{Zinc Load} \left(\frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}} \right) = \text{AHL} \left(\frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}} \right) \times \left(1 - \frac{\text{Safety Factor}(\%)}{100} \right) - \text{Dom. | Com. Load} \left(\frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}} \right)$$

$$\text{Zinc Load} \left(\frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}} \right) = 890 \left(\frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}} \right) \times \left(1 - \frac{10\%}{100} \right) - 6.62 \left(\frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}} \right)$$

$$\text{Zinc Load} \left(\frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}} \right) = 794$$

$$\text{Zinc Local Limit} \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}} \right) = \frac{\text{Allowable Loading} \left(\frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}} \right)}{8.34 \times \text{IU Pollutant Flow}(\text{MGD})}$$

$$\text{Zinc Local Limit} \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}} \right) = \frac{794 \left(\frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}} \right)}{8.34 \times 0.335(\text{MGD})}$$

$$\text{Daily Zinc Local Limit} \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}} \right) = 284 \text{ (Not Most Stringent Value)}$$

3.6.d. POTW Inhibition Calculations

$$\text{Cyanide AHL} \left(\frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}} \right) = \frac{8.34 \times \text{Inhibition Level} \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}} \right) \times \text{POTW Flow}(\text{MGD})}{1 - \frac{\text{POTW Removal Efficiency}(\%)}{100}}$$

$$\text{Cyanide AHL} \left(\frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}} \right) = \frac{8.34 \times 30 \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}} \right) \times 3.77(\text{MGD})}{1 - \frac{10\%}{100}}$$

$$\text{Cyanide AHL} \left(\frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}} \right) = 2,301$$

$$\text{Cyanide} \left(\frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}} \right) = \text{AHL} \left(\frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}} \right) \times \left(1 - \frac{\text{Safety Factor}(\%)}{100} \right) - \text{Dom. | Com. Load} \left(\frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}} \right)$$

$$\text{Cyanide Load} \left(\frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}} \right) = 2,301 \left(\frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}} \right) \times \left(1 - \frac{10\%}{100} \right) - 2.35 \left(\frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}} \right)$$

$$\text{Cyanide Load} \left(\frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}} \right) = 2,068$$

$$\text{Cyanide Local Limit} \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}} \right) = \frac{\text{Allowable Loading} \left(\frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}} \right)}{8.34 \times \text{IU Pollutant Flow (MGD)}}$$

$$\text{Cyanide Local Limit} \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}} \right) = \frac{2,068 \left(\frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}} \right)}{8.34 \times 0.335 (\text{MGD})}$$

$$\text{Cyanide Local Limit} \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}} \right) = 740 \text{ (Not Most Stringent Value)}$$

4.0 OTHER PERMIT REQUIREMENTS AND CONSIDERATIONS

4.1 *Anti-Backsliding*

The anti-backsliding regulations included in 40 C.F.R. 122.44(l) apply to NPDES permits only. Mass-based effluent limitations have been removed for cadmium, total; copper, total; lead, total; nickel, total; and silver, total. These parameters have concentration-based effluent limitations based on the City of Dublin's sewer use ordinance, and flow limitations are included in the permit as well, eliminating the need to control loading through mass-based effluent limitations.

The concentration-based effluent limitations for zinc, total; lead, total; and silver, total were increased based on the local limits evaluation which indicated a higher allowable concentration.

5.0 REPORTING

The facility has been assigned to the following EPD office for reporting, compliance and enforcement.

Georgia Environmental Protection Division
Watershed Compliance Program
2 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive
Suite 1462 East
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

5.1 E-Reporting

The permittee is required to electronically submit documents in accordance with 40 CFR Part 127.

6.0 REQUESTED VARIANCES OR ALTERNATIVES TO REQUIRED STANDARDS

Not applicable

7.0 PERMIT EXPIRATION

The permit will expire five years from the effective date.

8.0 PROCEDURES FOR THE FORMULATION OF FINAL DETERMINATIONS

8.1 Comment Period

The Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) proposes to issue a permit to this applicant subject to the effluent limitations and special conditions outlined above. These determinations are tentative.

Georgia Environmental Protection Division
Wastewater Regulatory Program
2 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive
Suite 1462 East
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

The permit application, draft permit, and other information are available for review at 2 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, Suite 1462 East, Atlanta, Georgia 30334, between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. For additional information, you can contact 404-463-1511.

8.2 Public Comments

Persons wishing to comment upon or object to the proposed determinations are invited to submit same in writing to the EPD address above, or via e-mail at EPDcomments@dnr.ga.gov within 30 days of the initiation of the public comment period. All comments received prior to that date will be considered in the formulation of final determinations regarding the application. The permit number should be placed on the top of the first page of comments to ensure that your comments will be forwarded to the appropriate staff.

8.3 Public Hearing

Any applicant, affected state or interstate agency, the Regional Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or any other interested agency, person or group of persons may request a public hearing with respect to an NPDES permit application if such request is filed within thirty (30) days following the date of the public notice for such application. Such request must indicate the interest of the party filing the request, the reasons why a hearing is requested, and those specific portions of the application or other NPDES form or information to be considered at the public hearing.

The Director shall hold a hearing if he determines that there is sufficient public interest in holding such a hearing. If a public hearing is held, notice of same shall be provided at least thirty (30) days in advance of the hearing date.

In the event that a public hearing is held, both oral and written comments will be accepted; however, for the accuracy of the record, written comments are encouraged. The Director or a designee reserves the right to fix reasonable limits on the time allowed for oral statements and such other procedural requirements, as deemed appropriate.

Following a public hearing, the Director, unless it is decided to deny the permit, may make such modifications in the terms and conditions of the proposed permit as may be appropriate and shall issue the permit.

If no public hearing is held, and, after review of the written comments received, the Director determines that a permit should be issued and that the determinations as set forth in the proposed permit are substantially unchanged, the permit will be issued and will become final in the absence of a request for a contested hearing. Notice of issuance or denial will be made available to all interested persons and those persons that submitted written comments to the Director on the proposed permit.

If no public hearing is held, but the Director determines, after a review of the written comments received, that a permit should be issued but that substantial changes in the proposed permit are warranted, public notice of the revised determinations will be given and written comments accepted in the same manner as the initial notice of application was given and written comments accepted pursuant to EPD Rules, Water Quality Control, subparagraph 391-3-6-.08(7)(b). The Director shall provide an opportunity for public hearing on the revised determinations. Such opportunity for public hearing and the issuance or denial of a permit thereafter shall be in accordance with the procedures as are set forth above.

8.4 Final Determination

At the time that any final permit decision is made, the Director shall issue a response to comments. The issued permit and responses to comments can be found at the following address:

<http://epd.georgia.gov/watershed-protection-branch-permit-and-public-comments-clearinghouse-0>

8.5 Contested Hearings

Any person who is aggrieved or adversely affected by the issuance or denial of a permit by the Director of EPD may petition the Director for a hearing if such petition is filed in the office of the Director within thirty (30) days from the date of notice of such permit issuance or denial. Such hearing shall be held in accordance with the EPD Rules, Water Quality Control, subparagraph 391-3-6-.01.

Petitions for a contested hearing must include the following:

1. The name and address of the petitioner;
2. The grounds under which petitioner alleges to be aggrieved or adversely affected by the issuance or denial of a permit;
3. The reason or reasons why petitioner takes issue with the action of the Director;
4. All other matters asserted by petitioner which are relevant to the action in question.

APPENDIX A – Applicable Federal Regulations

\$466.44

SUBPART D—NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day		Maximum for monthly average	
	Metal preparation	Coating operation	Metal preparation	Coating operation
Metric units—mg/m ² of area processed or coated				
Chromium	6.23	0.46	2.52	0.19
Lead	1.69	0.13	1.52	0.11
Nickel	9.25	0.69	6.23	0.47
Zinc	17.16	1.29	7.07	0.53
Aluminum	50.97	3.82	20.86	1.58
Iron	20.89	1.55	10.80	0.79
Oil and grease ...	168.23	12.60	168.23	12.60
TSS	252.35	18.91	201.66	15.12
pH	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
English units—pounds per 1 million ft ² of area processed or coated				
Chromium	1.28	0.10	0.52	0.04
Lead	0.35	0.03	0.31	0.03
Nickel	1.90	0.14	1.28	0.10
Zinc	3.52	0.27	1.45	0.11
Aluminum	10.44	0.78	4.27	0.32
Iron	4.24	0.32	2.17	0.16
Oil and grease ...	34.46	2.58	34.46	2.58
TSS	51.89	3.87	41.35	3.10
pH	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

[47 FR 53184, Nov. 24, 1982, as amended at 50 FR 36545, Sept. 6, 1985]

\$466.44 [Reserved]

\$466.45 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403 and achieve the following pretreatment standards for new sources:

40 CFR Ch. I (7-1-21 Edition)

SUBPART D—PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day		Maximum for monthly average	
	Metal preparation	Coating operation	Metal preparation	Coating operation
Metric units—mg/m ² of area processed or coated				
Chromium	6.23	0.46	2.52	0.19
Lead	1.69	0.13	1.52	0.11
Nickel	9.25	0.69	6.23	0.47
Zinc	17.16	1.29	7.07	0.53
English units—pounds per 1 million ft ² of area processed or coated				
Chromium	1.28	0.10	0.52	0.04
Lead	0.35	0.03	0.31	0.02
Nickel	1.90	0.14	1.28	0.10
Zinc	3.52	0.27	1.45	0.11

[47 FR 53184, Nov. 24, 1982, as amended at 50 FR 36545, Sept. 6, 1985]

PART 467—ALUMINUM FORMING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec.

467.01 Applicability.

467.02 General definitions.

467.03 Monitoring and reporting requirements.

467.04 Compliance date for PSES.

467.05 Removal allowances for pretreatment standards.

Subpart A—Rolling With Neat Oils Subcategory

467.10 Applicability; description of the rolling with neat oils subcategory.

467.11 Specialized definitions.

467.12 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

467.13 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

467.14 New source performance standards.

467.15 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

467.16 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

467.17 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology. [Reserved]

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Subpart B—Rolling With Emulsions Subcategory

- 467.20 Applicability; description of the rolling with emulsions subcategory.
- 467.21 Specialized definitions.
- 467.22 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
- 467.23 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
- 467.24 New source performance standards.
- 467.25 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
- 467.26 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
- 467.27 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology. [Reserved]

Subpart C—Extrusion Subcategory

- 467.30 Applicability; description of the extrusion subcategory.
- 467.31 Specialized definitions.
- 467.32 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
- 467.33 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
- 467.34 New source performance standards.
- 467.35 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
- 467.36 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
- 467.37 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology. [Reserved]

Subpart D—Forging Subcategory

- 467.40 Applicability; description of forging subcategory.
- 467.41 Specialized definitions.
- 467.42 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available. [Reserved]
- 467.43 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable. [Reserved]
- 467.44 New source performance standards.
- 467.45 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

- 467.46 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

- 467.47 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology. [Reserved]

Subpart E—Drawing With Neat Oils Subcategory

- 467.50 Applicability; description of the drawing with neat oils subcategory.
- 467.51 Specialized definitions.
- 467.52 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
- 467.53 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
- 467.54 New source performance standards.
- 467.55 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
- 467.56 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
- 467.57 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology. [Reserved]

Subpart F—Drawing With Emulsions or Soaps Subcategory

- 467.60 Applicability; description of the drawing with emulsions or soaps subcategory.
- 467.61 Specialized definitions.
- 467.62 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
- 467.63 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
- 467.64 New source performance standards.
- 467.65 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
- 467.66 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
- 467.67 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology. [Reserved]

AUTHORITY: Secs. 301, 304(b), (c), (e), and (g), 306(b) and (c), 307(b) and (c), 308 and 501 of the Clean Water Act (the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977) and the Water Quality Act of 1987 (the "Act"); 33 U.S.C. 1311, 1314(b), (c), (e), and (g), 1316(b) and (c), 1317(b) and (c), 1318 and 1361;

§467.01

86 Stat. 816, Pub. L. 92-500; 91 Stat. 1567, Pub. L. 95-217; 101 Stat. 7, Pub. L. 100-4.

SOURCE: 48 FR 49149, Oct. 24, 1983, unless otherwise noted.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§467.01 Applicability.

(a) Aluminum forming includes commonly recognized forming operations such as rolling, drawing, extruding, and forging and related operations such as heat treatment, casting, and surface treatments. Surface treatment of aluminum is any chemical or electrochemical treatment applied to the surface of aluminum. Such surface treatment is considered to be a part of aluminum forming whenever it is performed as an integral part of aluminum forming. For the purposes of this regulation, surface treatment of aluminum is considered to be an integral part of aluminum forming whenever it is performed at the same plant site at which aluminum is formed and such operations are not considered for regulation under the Electroplating and Metal Finishing provisions of 40 CFR parts 413 and 433. Casting aluminum when performed as an integral part of aluminum forming and located on-site at an aluminum forming plant is considered an aluminum forming operation and is covered under these guidelines. When aluminum forming is performed on the same site as primary aluminum reduction the casting shall be regulated by the nonferrous metals guidelines if there is no cooling of the aluminum prior to casting. If the aluminum is cooled prior to casting then the casting shall be regulated by the aluminum forming guidelines.

(b) This part applies to any aluminum forming facility, except for plants identified under paragraph (c) of this section, which discharges or may discharge pollutants to waters of the United States or which introduces or may introduce pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works.

(c) This part is applicable to indirect discharging aluminum forming plants that extrude less than 3 million pounds of product per year and draw, with emulsions or soaps, less than 1 million pounds per year.

40 CFR Ch. I (7-1-21 Edition)

NOTE: This paragraph is promulgated as an Interim Final Rule.

[48 FR 49149, Oct. 24, 1983; 49 FR 11631, Mar. 27, 1984]

§467.02 General definitions.

In addition to the definitions set forth in 40 CFR part 401, the following definitions apply to this part:

(a) *Aluminum forming* is a set of manufacturing operations in which aluminum and aluminum alloys are made into semifinished products by hot or cold working.

(b) *Ancillary operation* is a manufacturing operation that has a large flow, discharges significant amounts of pollutants, and may not be present at every plant in a subcategory, but when present is an integral part of the aluminum forming process.

(c) *Contact cooling water* is any wastewater which contacts the aluminum workpiece or the raw materials used in forming aluminum.

(d) *Continuous casting* is the production of sheet, rod, or other long shapes by solidifying the metal while it is being poured through an open-ended mold using little or no contact cooling water. Continuous casting of rod and sheet generates spent lubricants and rod casting also generates contact cooling water.

(e) *Degassing* is the removal of dissolved hydrogen from the molten aluminum prior to casting. Chemicals are added and gases are bubbled through the molten aluminum. Sometimes a wet scrubber is used to remove excess chlorine gas.

(f) *Direct chill casting* is the pouring of molten aluminum into a water-cooled mold. Contact cooling water is sprayed onto the aluminum as it is dropped into the mold, and the aluminum ingot falls into a water bath at the end of the casting process.

(g) *Drawing* is the process of pulling metal through a die or succession of dies to reduce the metal's diameter or alter its shape. There are two aluminum forming subcategories based on the drawing process. In the drawing with neat oils subcategory, the drawing process uses a pure or neat oil as a

lubricant. In the drawing with emulsions or soaps subcategory, the drawing process uses an emulsion or soap solution as a lubricant.

(h) *Emulsions* are stable dispersions of two immiscible liquids. In the aluminum forming category this is usually an oil and water mixture.

(i) *Cleaning or etching* is a chemical solution bath and a rinse or series of rinses designed to produce a desired surface finish on the workpiece. This term includes air pollution control scrubbers which are sometimes used to control fumes from chemical solution baths. Conversion coating and anodizing when performed as an integral part of the aluminum forming operations are considered cleaning or etching operations. When conversion coating or anodizing are covered here they are not subject to regulation under the provisions of 40 CFR part 433, Metal Finishing.

(j) *Extrusion* is the application of pressure to a billet of aluminum, forcing the aluminum to flow through a die orifice. The extrusion subcategory is based on the extrusion process.

(k) *Forging* is the exertion of pressure on dies or rolls surrounding heated aluminum stock, forcing the stock to change shape and in the case where dies are used to take the shape of the die. The forging subcategory is based on the forging process.

(l) *Heat treatment* is the application of heat of specified temperature and duration to change the physical properties of the metal.

(m) *Hot water seal* is a heated water bath (heated to approximately 180 °F) used to seal the surface coating on formed aluminum which has been anodized and coated. In establishing an effluent allowance for this operation, the hot water seal shall be classified as a cleaning or etching rinse.

(n) *In-process control technology* is the conservation of chemicals and water throughout the production operations to reduce the amount of wastewater to be discharged.

(o) *Neat oil* is a pure oil with no or few impurities added. In aluminum forming its use is mostly as a lubricant.

(p) *Rolling* is the reduction in thickness or diameter of a workpiece by

passing it between lubricated steel rollers. There are two subcategories based on the rolling process. In the rolling with neat oils subcategory, pure or neat oils are used as lubricants for the rolling process. In the rolling with emulsions subcategory, emulsions are used as lubricants for the rolling process.

(q) The term *Total Toxic Organics (TTO)* shall mean the sum of the masses or concentrations of each of the following toxic organic compounds which is found in the discharge at a concentration greater than 0.010 mg/l:

p-chloro-m-cresol	pyrene
2-chlorophenol	tetrachloroethylene
2,4-dinitrotoluene	toluene
1,2-diphenylhydrazine	trichloroethylene
styblensene	endosulfan sulfate
fluoranthene	bis(2-ethyl
isophorone	hexyl)phthalate
naphthalene	diethylphthalate
N-nitro sodi phenyl amine	3,4-benzofluoranthene
phenol	benzo(k)fluoranthene
benzo(a) pyrene	chrysene
benzo(ghi)perylene	acenaphthylene
fluorene	anthracene
phenanthrene	di-n-butyl phthalate
dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	endrin
indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	endrin aldehyde
	PCB-1242, 1254, 1221
	PCB-1232, 1248, 1260,
	1016
	acenaphthene

(r) *Stationary casting* is the pouring of molten aluminum into molds and allowing the metal to air cool.

(s) *Wet scrubbers* are air pollution control devices used to remove particulates and fumes from air by entraining the pollutants in a water spray.

(t) *BPT* means the best practicable control technology currently available under section 304(b)(1) of the Act.

(u) *BAT* means the best available technology economically achievable under section 304(b)(2)(B) of the Act.

(v) *BCT* means the best conventional pollutant control technology, under section 304(b)(4) of the Act.

(w) *NSPS* means new source performance standards under section 306 of the Act.

(x) *PSES* means pretreatment standards for existing sources, under section 307(b) of the Act.

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(y) *PSNS* means pretreatment standards for new sources, under section 307(c) of the Act.

(z) The production normalizing mass (/kkg) for each core or ancillary operation is the mass (off-kkg or off-lb) processed through that operation.

(aa) The term *off-kilogram (off-pound)* shall mean the mass of aluminum or aluminum alloy removed from a forming or ancillary operation at the end of a process cycle for transfer to a different machine or process.

[48 FR 49149, Oct. 24, 1983; 49 FR 11631, Mar. 27, 1984, as amended at 53 FR 52369, Dec. 27, 1988]

§ 467.03 Monitoring and reporting requirements.

The following special monitoring and reporting requirements apply to all facilities controlled by this regulation.

(a) Periodic analyses for cyanide as may be required under part 122 or 403 of this chapter are not required when both of the following conditions are met:

(1) The first wastewater sample of each calendar year has been analyzed and found to contain less than 0.07 mg/l cyanide.

(2) The owner or operator of the aluminum forming plant certifies in writing to the POTW authority or permit issuing authority that cyanide is not and will not be used in the aluminum forming process.

(b) As an alternative monitoring procedure for pretreatment, the POTW user may measure and limit oil and grease to the levels shown in pretreatment standards in lieu of measuring and regulating total toxic organics (TTO).

(c) The "monthly average" regulatory values shall be the basis for the monthly average discharge limits in direct discharge permits and for pretreatment standards. Compliance with the monthly discharge limit is required regardless of the number of samples analyzed and averaged.

(Information collection requirements in paragraph (a) were approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 2040-0033)

[48 FR 49149, Oct. 24, 1983; 49 FR 11631, Mar. 27, 1984, as amended at 50 FR 4515, Jan. 31, 1985]

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§ 467.04 Compliance date for PSES.

The compliance date for Pretreatment Standards for Existing Sources (PSES) is October 24, 1986.

[48 FR 49149, Oct. 24, 1983; 49 FR 11631, Mar. 27, 1984]

§ 467.05 Removal allowances for pretreatment standards.

Removal allowances pursuant to 40 CFR 403.7(a) may be granted for the toxic metals limited in 40 CFR part 467 when used as indicator pollutants.

[49 FR 11631, Mar. 27, 1984]

Subpart A—Rolling With Neat Oils Subcategory

§ 467.10 Applicability; description of the rolling with neat oils subcategory.

This subpart applies to discharges of pollutants to waters of the United States, and introductions of pollutants into publicly owned treatment works from the core and the ancillary operations of the rolling with neat oils subcategory.

§ 467.11 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) The "core" of the rolling with neat oils subcategory shall include rolling using neat oils, roll grinding, sawing, annealing, stationary casting, homogenizing, artificial aging, degreasing, and stamping.

(b) The term "ancillary operation" shall mean any operation not previously included in the core, performed on-site, following or preceding the rolling operation. The ancillary operations shall include continuous rod casting, continuous sheet casting, solution heat treatment, cleaning or etching.

§ 467.12 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations for the core operation and for the ancillary operations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable

§467.27 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology. [Reserved]

Subpart C—Extrusion Subcategory

§467.30 Applicability; description of the extrusion subcategory.

This subpart applies to discharges of pollutants to waters of the United States and introductions of pollutants into publicly owned treatment works from the core and the ancillary operations of the extrusion subcategory.

§467.31 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) The "core" of the extrusion subcategory shall include extrusion die cleaning, dummy block cooling, stationary casting, artificial aging, annealing, degreasing, and sawing.

(b) The term "extrusion die cleaning" shall mean the process by which the steel dies used in extrusion of aluminum are cleaned. The term includes a dip into a concentrated caustic bath to dissolve the aluminum followed by a water rinse. It also includes the use of a wet scrubber with the die cleaning operation.

(c) The term "ancillary operation" shall mean any operation not previously included in the core, performed on-site, following or preceding the extrusion operation. The ancillary operations shall include direct chill casting, press or solution heat treatment, cleaning or etching, degassing, and extrusion press hydraulic fluid leakage.

§467.32 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

SUBPART C

Core

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum extruded	
Chromium	0.18	0.088
Cyanide	0.11	0.044
Zinc	0.83	0.22
Aluminum	2.34	1.18
Oil and grease	7.32	4.39
Suspended solids	15.0	7.13
pH	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

SUBPART C

Extrusion Press Leakage

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum extruded	
Chromium	0.85	0.27
Cyanide	0.43	0.18
Zinc	2.16	0.90
Aluminum	8.51	4.73
Oil and grease	29.58	17.74
Suspended solids	60.80	28.82
pH	(¹)	(¹)

¹ With the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

SUBPART C

Direct Chill Casting Contact Cooling Water

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum cast	
Chromium	0.59	0.24
Cyanide	0.39	0.16
Zinc	1.94	0.81
Aluminum	8.55	4.28
Oil and grease	28.58	15.95
Suspended solids	54.49	25.92
pH	(¹)	(¹)

¹ The pH shall be maintained within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times except for those situations when this waste stream is discharged separately and without commingling with any other wastewater in which case the pH shall be within the range of 8.0 to 10.0 at all times.

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SUBPART C

Press Heat Treatment Contact Cooling Water

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum quenched	
Chromium	3.39	1.39
Cyanide	2.24	0.93
Zinc	11.25	4.70
Aluminum	49.55	24.66
Oil and grease	154.10	92.46
Suspended solids	315.91	150.25
pH	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

SUBPART C

Solution Heat Treatment Contact Cooling Water

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum quenched	
Chromium	3.39	1.39
Cyanide	2.24	0.93
Zinc	11.25	4.70
Aluminum	49.55	24.66
Oil and grease	154.10	92.46
Suspended solids	315.91	150.25
pH	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

SUBPART C

Cleaning or Etching Bath

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum cleaned or etched	
Chromium	0.079	0.032
Cyanide	0.052	0.022
Zinc	0.26	0.109
Aluminum	1.15	0.573
Oil and grease	3.58	2.15
Suspended solids	7.34	3.49
pH	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

SUBPART C

Cleaning or Etching Rinse

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum cleaned or etched	
Chromium	6.12	2.51
Cyanide	4.04	1.67
Zinc	20.31	8.49
Aluminum	99.46	44.52
Oil and grease	278.24	166.95
Suspended solids	570.39	271.29
pH	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

SUBPART C

Cleaning or Etching Scrubber Liquor

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum cleaned or etched	
Chromium	7.00	2.88
Cyanide	4.51	1.91
Zinc	23.22	9.70
Aluminum	102.24	50.66
Oil and grease	318.00	190.80
Suspended solids	651.90	310.05
pH	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

SUBPART C

Degassing Scrubber Liquor

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum degassed	
Chromium	1.15	0.47
Cyanide	0.76	0.32
Zinc	3.61	1.59
Aluminum	16.78	8.35
Oil and grease	52.18	31.31
Suspended solids	106.97	50.88
pH	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

[48 FR 49149, Oct. 24, 1983; 49 FR 11631, 11633, Mar. 27, 1984, as amended at 53 FR 52870, Dec. 27, 1988]

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§ 467.33 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable:

(b) There shall be no discharge allowance for wastewater pollutants from the degassing operation.

(c) The discharge of wastewater pollutants from the core and ancillary operation except those in (b) of this section, shall not exceed the values set forth below:

SUBPART C

Core

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum extruded	
Chromium	0.15	0.061
Cyanide	0.098	0.041
Zinc	0.49	0.21
Aluminum	2.19	1.09

SUBPART C

Extrusion Press Leakage

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum extruded	
Chromium	0.65	0.27
Cyanide	0.43	0.18
Zinc	2.16	0.90
Aluminum	9.51	4.73

SUBPART C

Direct Chill Casting Contact Cooling Water

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum cast	
Chromium	0.59	0.24
Cyanide	0.39	0.16
Zinc	1.94	0.81
Aluminum	6.55	4.28

SUBPART C

Press Heat Treatment Contact Cooling Water

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum quenched	
Chromium	0.90	0.37
Cyanide	0.59	0.25
Zinc	2.96	1.25
Aluminum	13.10	6.52

SUBPART C

Solution Heat Treatment Contact Cooling Water

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum quenched	
Chromium	0.90	0.37
Cyanide	0.59	0.25
Zinc	2.96	1.25
Aluminum	13.10	6.52

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SUBPART C

Cleaning or Etching Bath

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum cleaned or etched	
Chromium	0.079	0.032
Cyanide	0.052	0.022
Zinc	0.262	0.109
Aluminum	1.15	0.68

SUBPART C

Cleaning or Etching Rinse

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum cleaned or etched	
Chromium	1.7	0.7
Cyanide	1.2	0.5
Zinc	5.7	2.4
Aluminum	25	13

SUBPART C

Cleaning or Etching Scrubber Liquor

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum cleaned or etched	
Chromium	0.65	0.35
Cyanide	0.56	0.23
Zinc	2.82	1.18
Aluminum	12.43	6.19

[48 FR 49149, Oct. 24, 1983; 49 FR 11631, 11633, 11634, Mar. 27, 1984, as amended at 53 FR 52370, Dec. 27, 1988]

§467.34 New source performance standards.

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following performance standards.

(a) There shall be no discharge allowance for wastewater pollutants from the degassing operation.

(b) The discharge of wastewater pollutants from the core and ancillary operations except those listed in para-

graph (a) shall not exceed the values set forth below:

SUBPART C

Core

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum extruded	
Chromium	0.13	0.051
Cyanide	0.068	0.027
Zinc	0.35	0.14
Aluminum	2.07	0.92
Oil and grease	3.39	3.39
Suspended solids	5.10	4.07
pH	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

SUBPART C

Extrusion Press Leakage

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum extruded	
Chromium	0.11	0.045
Cyanide	0.060	0.024
Zinc	0.31	0.126
Aluminum	1.82	0.81
Oil and grease	2.98	2.98
Suspended solids	4.47	3.58
pH	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

SUBPART C

Direct Chill Casting Contact Cooling Water

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum cast by semicontinuous methods	
Chromium	0.48	0.20
Cyanide	0.27	0.11
Zinc	1.36	0.56
Aluminum	8.12	3.60
Oil and grease	13.29	13.29
Suspended solids	18.94	15.95
pH	(¹)	(¹)

¹ The pH shall be maintained within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times except for those situations when this waste stream is discharged separately and without commingling with any other wastewater in which case the pH shall be within the range of 6.0 to 10.0 at all times.

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SUBPART C

Press Heat Treatment Contact Cooling Water

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum quenched	
Chromium	0.78	0.31
Cyanide	0.41	0.17
Zinc	2.08	0.86
Aluminum	12.45	5.52
Oil and grease	20.37	20.37
Suspended solids	30.56	24.45
pH	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

SUBPART C

Solution Heat Treatment Contact Cooling Water

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum quenched	
Chromium	0.78	0.31
Cyanide	0.41	0.17
Zinc	2.08	0.86
Aluminum	12.45	5.52
Oil and grease	20.37	20.37
Suspended solids	30.56	24.45
pH	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

SUBPART C

Cleaning or Etching Bath

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum cleaned or etched	
Chromium	0.067	0.027
Cyanide	0.036	0.015
Zinc	0.183	0.075
Aluminum	1.094	0.485
Oil and grease	1.79	1.79
Suspended solids	2.89	2.15
pH	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

SUBPART C

Cleaning or Etching Rinse

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum cleaned or etched	
Chromium	0.52	0.21
Cyanide	0.28	0.11
Zinc	1.42	0.59
Aluminum	8.50	3.77
Oil and grease	13.91	13.91
Suspended solids	20.87	16.70
pH	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

SUBPART C

Cleaning or Etching Scrubber Liquor

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum cleaned or etched	
Chromium	0.72	0.29
Cyanide	0.39	0.16
Zinc	1.97	0.81
Aluminum	11.81	5.24
Oil and grease	19.33	19.33
Suspended solids	29.00	23.20
pH	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

[48 FR 49149, Oct. 24, 1983; 49 FR 11633, 11634, Mar. 27, 1984, as amended at 53 FR 52370, Dec. 27, 1988]

\$467.35 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13, any existing source subject to this subpart which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403 and achieve the following pretreatment standards for existing sources.

(b) There shall be no discharge allowance for wastewater pollutants from the degassing operation.

(c) The mass of wastewater pollutants from the core and ancillary operations except those identified in paragraph (b), introduced into a POTW shall not exceed the following values:

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SUBPART C

Core

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of extruded	
Chromium	0.15	0.061
Cyanide	0.088	0.041
Zinc	0.49	0.21
TTO	0.23	.....
Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter)	18	8.8

SUBPART C

Extrusion Press Leakage

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of extruded	
Chromium	0.85	0.37
Cyanide	0.43	0.18
Zinc	2.18	0.90
TTO	1.02	.....
Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter)	77	36

SUBPART C

Direct Chill Casting Contact Cooling Water

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum cast	
Chromium	0.88	0.34
Cyanide	0.38	0.16
Zinc	1.94	0.81
TTO	0.82	.....
Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter)	88	38

SUBPART C

Press Heat Treatment Contact Cooling Water

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum quenched	
Chromium	0.90	0.37
Cyanide	0.59	0.25
Zinc	2.98	1.25
TTO	1.41
Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter)	110	53

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SUBPART C

Solution Heat Treatment Contact Cooling Water

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum quenched	
Chromium	0.90	0.37
Cyanide	0.59	0.25
Zinc	2.98	1.25
TTO	1.41	.....
Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter)	110	53

SUBPART C

Cleaning or Etching Bath

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum cleaned or etched	
Chromium	0.079	0.032
Cyanide	0.082	0.032
Zinc	0.86	0.108
TTO	0.124	.....
Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter)	9.8	4.7

SUBPART C

Cleaning or Etching Rinse

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum cleaned or etched	
Chromium	1.7	0.7
Cyanide	1.2	0.5
Zinc	8.7	2.4
TTO	2.7	.....
Oil & Grease (alternate monitoring parameter)	200	100

SUBPART C

Cleaning or Etching Scrubber Liquor

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum cleaned or etched	
Chromium	0.85	0.35
Cyanide	0.58	0.23
Zinc	2.82	1.18
TTO	1.34	.....
Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter)	100	50

Environmental Protection Agency

§467.36

[48 FR 49149, Oct. 24, 1983; 49 FR 11632, 11633, 11634, Mar. 27, 1984, as amended at 53 FR 52369, Dec. 27, 1988]

§467.36 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new source subject to this subpart which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403 and achieve the following pretreatment standards for new sources.

(b) There shall be no discharge allowance for wastewater pollutants from the degassing operation.

(c) The mass of wastewater pollutants from the core and ancillary operations except those identified in paragraph (b) introduced into a POTW shall not exceed the values set forth below:

SUBPART C

Core

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of extruded	
Chromium	0.13	0.06
Cyanide	0.07	0.03
Zinc	0.35	0.15
TTO	0.24	.....
Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter)	3.40	3.40

SUBPART C

Extrusion Press Leakage

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of hard alloy aluminum extruded	
Chromium	0.11	0.05
Cyanide	0.06	0.03
Zinc	0.31	0.13
TTO	0.21	.....
Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter)	2.98	2.98

SUBPART C

Direct Chill Casting Contact Cooling Water

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum cast	
Chromium	0.49	0.20
Cyanide	0.27	0.11
Zinc	1.38	0.56
TTO	0.92	.....
Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter)	13.29	13.29

SUBPART C

Press Heat Treatment Contact Cooling Water

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum quenched	
Chromium	0.76	0.31
Cyanide	0.41	0.17
Zinc	2.08	0.86
TTO	1.41	.....
Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter)	20.37	20.37

SUBPART C

Solution Heat Treatment Contact Cooling Water

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million off-lbs) of aluminum quenched	
Chromium	0.76	0.31
Cyanide	0.41	0.17
Zinc	2.08	0.86
TTO	1.41
Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter)	20.37	20.37

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SUBPART C

Cleaning or Etching Bath

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million-off-lbs) of aluminum cleaned or etched	
Chromium	0.067	0.027
Cyanide	0.036	0.015
Zinc	0.163	0.075
TTO	0.124	.....
Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter)	1.79	1.79

SUBPART C

Cleaning or Etching Rinse

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million-off-lbs) of aluminum cleaned or etched	
Chromium	0.52	0.21
Cyanide	0.28	0.11
Zinc	1.42	0.59
TTO	0.96	.....
Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter)	13.91	13.91

SUBPART C

Cleaning or Etching Scrubber Liquor

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (lb/million-off-lbs) of aluminum cleaned or etched	
Chromium	0.72	0.29
Cyanide	0.39	0.16
Zinc	1.97	0.81
TTO	1.34	.....
Oil and grease (alternate monitoring parameter)	19.33	19.33

[48 FR 49149, Oct. 24, 1983; 49 FR 11632, 11633, 11634, Mar. 27, 1984]

§467.37 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology. [Reserved]

Subpart D—Forging Subcategory

§467.40 Applicability; description of the forging subcategory.

This subpart applies to discharges of pollutants to waters of the United States and introductions of pollutants into publicly owned treatment works from the core of the forging subcategory and the ancillary operations.

§467.41 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) The “core” of the forging subcategory shall include forging, artificial aging, annealing, degreasing, and sawing.

(b) The term “ancillary operation” shall mean any operation not previously included in the core, performed on-site, following or preceding the forging operation. The ancillary operations shall include forging air pollution scrubbers, solution heat treatment, and cleaning or etching.

§467.42 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available. [Reserved]

§467.43 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable. [Reserved]

§467.44 New source performance standards.

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following performance standards. The discharge of wastewater pollutants from the core shall not exceed the values set forth below:

Appendix B – Local Limits Evaluation

Local Limits Evaluation

[illegible]

Local Limits Evaluation

[illegible]

Local Limits Evaluation

						TABLE	3						
	Local Limits Determination Based on Trickling Filter Inhibition Level												
	ENVIRONMENTAL CRITERIA AND PROCESS DATA BASE						MAXIMUM LOADING		INDUSTRIAL				
	IU Pollut.	POTW	Removal	Trickling Filter	Domestic and	Commercial	Allowable	Domestic/	Allowable	Local	Safety		
Pollutant	Flow	Flow	Efficiency	Inhibition Level	Conc.	Flow	Headworks	Commercial	Loading	Limit	Factor		
	(MGD)	(MGD)	(%)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(MGD)	(lbs/day)	(lbs/day)	(lbs/day)	(mg/l)	(%)		
	(Qind)	(Qpotw)	(Rprim)	(Ccrit)	(Cdom)	(Qdom)	(Lhw)	(Ldom)	(Lind)	(Cind)	(SF)		
Ammonia-N						0	-	0	-	-			
Arsenic						0	-	0	-	-			
BOD						0	-	0	-	-			
Cadmium						0	-	0	-	-			
Chromium III	0.230	3.77	27	3.5	0.006	3.54	150.7483562	0.1771416	135.49638	70.6	10		
Hex. Chrom.						0	-	0	-	-			
COD						0	-	0	-	-			
Copper						0	-	0	-	-			
Cyanide	0.230	3.77	27	30	0.082	3.54	1292.128767	2.4209352	1160.495	605	10		
Lead						0	-	0	-	-			
Mercury						0	-	0	-	-			
Nickel						0	-	0	-	-			
Oil & Grease						0	-	0	-	-			
Phosphorus						0	-	0	-	-			
Silver						0	-	0	-	-			
TSS						0	-	0	-	-			
TTO						0	-	0	-	-			
Zinc						0	-	0	-	-			
(Qind)	Permitted "daily average" industrial user flow in million gallons per day (MGD).												
(Qpotw)	POTW's average flow rate in million gallons per day (MGD).												
(Rprim)	POTW removal efficiency across primary treatment as a percent (headworks to primary treated effluent).												
(Ccrit)	Activated sludge threshold inhibition level in mg/l.												
(Cdom)	Domestic/commercial background concentration for a particular pollutant in mg/l.												
(Qdom)	Domestic/commercial background flow in MGD.												
(Lhw)	Maximum allowable headworks pollutant loading to the POTW in pounds per day (lbs/day).												
(Ldom)	Domestic/commercial background loading to the POTW for a particular pollutant in pounds per day (lbs/day).												
(Lind)	Maximum allowable industrial loading to the POTW in pounds per day.												
(Cind)	Industrial allowable local limit for a given pollutant in mg/l.												
(SF)	Safety factor as a percent.												
8.34	Unit conversion factor												
Lhw =	8.34 * Ccrit * Qpotw												
	1 - Rprim												
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Local Limits Evaluation

						TABLE	4						
	Local Limits Determination Based on Nitrification Inhibition Level - N/A, Nitrification is not utilized at the POTW												
	ENVIRONMENTAL CRITERIA AND PROCESS DATA BASE						MAXIMUM LOADING		INDUSTRIAL				
	IU Pollut.	POTW	Removal	Nitrification	Domestic and	Commercial	Allowable	Domestic/	Allowable	Local	Safety		
Pollutant	Flow	Flow	Efficiency	Inhibition Level	Conc.	Flow	Headworks	Commercial	Loading	Limit	Factor		
	(MGD)	(MGD)	(%)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(MGD)	(lbs/day)	(lbs/day)	(lbs/day)	(mg/l)	(%)		
	(Qind)	(Qpotw)	(Rsec)	(Ccrit)	(Cdom)	(Qdom)	(Lhw)	(Ldom)	(Lind)	(Cind)	(SF)		
Ammonia-N						0	-	0	-	-			
Arsenic						0	-	0	-	-			
BOD						0	-	0	-	-			
Cadmium						0	-	0	-	-			
Chromium						0	-	0	-	-			
Hex. Chrom.						0	-	0	-	-			
COD						0	-	0	-	-			
Copper						0	-	0	-	-			
Cyanide						0	-	0	-	-			
Lead						0	-	0	-	-			
Mercury						0	-	0	-	-			
Nickel						0	-	0	-	-			
Oil & Grease						0	-	0	-	-			
Phosphorus						0	-	0	-	-			
Silver						0	-	0	-	-			
TSS						0	-	0	-	-			
TTO						0	-	0	-	-			
Zinc						0	-	0	-	-			
(Qind)	Permitted "daily average" industrial user flow in million gallons per day (MGD).												
(Qpotw)	POTW's average flow rate in million gallons per day (MGD).												
(Rsec)	POTW removal efficiency across secondary treatment as a percent (headworks to secondary treated effluent).												
(Ccrit)	Nitrification threshold inhibition level in mg/l.												
(Cdom)	Domestic/commercial background concentration for a particular pollutant in mg/l.												
(Qdom)	Domestic/commercial background flow in MGD.												
(Lhw)	Maximum allowable headworks pollutant loading to the POTW in pounds per day (lbs/day).												
(Ldom)	Domestic/commercial background loading to the POTW for a particular pollutant in pounds per day (lbs/day).												
(Lind)	Maximum allowable industrial loading to the POTW in pounds per day.												
(Cind)	Industrial allowable local limit for a given pollutant in mg/l.												
(SF)	Safety factor as a percent.												
8.34	Unit conversion factor												
Lhw =	8.34 * Ccrit * Qpotw												
	1 - Rsec												
::													

Local Limits Evaluation

						TABLE	5						
	Local Limits Determination Based on USEPA 503 Sludge Regulations (Conservative Pollutants) - N/A, Sludge is Landfilled												
	ENVIRONMENTAL CRITERIA AND PROCESS DATA BASE							MAXIMUM LOADING			INDUSTRIAL		
	IU Pollut.	POTW	Sludge	Percent	Removal	503 Sludge	Domestic and	Commercial	Allowable	Domestic/	Allowable	Local	Safety
Pollutant	Flow	Flow	Flow	Solids	Efficiency	Criteria	Conc.	Flow	Headworks	Commercial	Loading	Limit	Factor
	(MGD)	(MGD)	(MGD)	(%)	(%)	(mg/kg)	(mg/l)	(MGD)	(lbs/day)	(lbs/day)	(lbs/day)	(mg/l)	(%)
	(Qind)	(Qpotw)	(Qsldg)	(PS)	(Rpotw)	(Cslcrit)	(Cdom)	(Qdom)	(Lhw)	(Ldom)	(Lind)	(Cind)	(SF)
Ammonia-N								0	-	0	-	-	
Arsenic								0	-	0	-	-	
BOD								0	-	0	-	-	
Cadmium								0	-	0	-	-	
Chromium								0	-	0	-	-	
Hex. Chrom.								0	-	0	-	-	
COD								0	-	0	-	-	
Copper								0	-	0	-	-	
Cyanide								0	-	0	-	-	
Lead								0	-	0	-	-	
Mercury								0	-	0	-	-	
Nickel								0	-	0	-	-	
Oil & Grease								0	-	0	-	-	
Phosphorus								0	-	0	-	-	
Silver								0	-	0	-	-	
TSS								0	-	0	-	-	
TTO								0	-	0	-	-	
Zinc								0	-	0	-	-	
(Qind)	Permitted "daily average" industrial user flow in million gallons per day (MGD).												
(Qpotw)	POTW's average flow rate in million gallons per day (MGD).												
(Qsldg)	Sludge flow to disposal in MGD.												
(PS)	Percent solids of sludge to disposal.												
(Rpotw)	Removal efficiency across POTW as a percent (headworks to final effluent).												
(Cslcrit)	503 sludge criteria in mg/kg dry sludge.												
(Cdom)	Domestic/commercial background concentration for a particular pollutant in mg/l.												
(Qdom)	Domestic/commercial background flow in MGD.												
(Lhw)	Maximum allowable headworks pollutant loading to the POTW in pounds per day (lbs/day).												
(Ldom)	Domestic/commercial background loading to the POTW for a particular pollutant in pounds per day (lbs/day).												
(Lind)	Maximum allowable industrial loading to the POTW in pounds per day.												
(Cind)	Industrial allowable local limit for a given pollutant in mg/l.												
(SF)	Safety factor as a percent.												
8.34	Unit conversion factor												
Lhw =	$8.34 * Cslcrit * (PS/100) * Qsldg$												
	Rpotw												
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Local Limits Evaluation

						TABLE	6						
		Local Limits Determination Based on State Sludge Criteria (Conservative Pollutants) - N/A, Sludge is Landfilled											
	ENVIRONMENTAL CRITERIA AND PROCESS DATA BASE									MAXIMUM LOADING		INDUSTRIAL	
	IU Pollut.	POTW	Sludge	Percent	Removal	State Sludge	Domestic and	Commercial	Allowable	Domestic/	Allowable	Local	Safety
Pollutant	Flow	Flow	Flow	Solids	Efficiency	Criteria	Conc.	Flow	Headworks	Commercial	Loading	Limit	Factor
	(MGD)	(MGD)	(MGD)	(%)	(%)	(mg/kg)	(mg/l)	(MGD)	(lbs/day)	(lbs/day)	(lbs/day)	(mg/l)	(%)
	(Qind)	(Qpotw)	(Qsldg)	(PS)	(Rpotw)	(Cslcrit)	(Cdom)	(Qdom)	(Lhw)	(Ldom)	(Lind)	(Cind)	(SF)
Ammonia-N								0	-	0	-	-	
Arsenic								0	-	0	-	-	
BOD								0	-	0	-	-	
Cadmium								0	-	0	-	-	
Chromium								0	-	0	-	-	
Hex. Chrom.								0	-	0	-	-	
COD								0	-	0	-	-	
Copper								0	-	0	-	-	
Cyanide								0	-	0	-	-	
Lead								0	-	0	-	-	
Mercury								0	-	0	-	-	
Nickel								0	-	0	-	-	
Oil & Grease								0	-	0	-	-	
Phosphorus								0	-	0	-	-	
Silver								0	-	0	-	-	
TSS								0	-	0	-	-	
TTO								0	-	0	-	-	
Zinc								0	-	0	-	-	
(Qind)	Industrial User total plant discharge flow in Million Gallons per Day (MGD) that contains a particular pollutant.												
(Qpotw)	POTW's average flow rate in million gallons per day (MGD).												
(Qsldg)	Sludge flow to disposal in MGD.												
(PS)	Percent solids of sludge to disposal.												
(Rpotw)	Removal efficiency across POTW as a percent.												
(Cslcrit)	State sludge criteria in mg/kg dry sludge.												
(Cdom)	Domestic/commercial background concentration for a particular pollutant in mg/l.												
(Qdom)	Domestic/commercial background flow in MGD.												
(Lhw)	Maximum allowable headworks pollutant loading to the POTW in pounds per day (lbs/day).												
(Ldom)	Domestic/commercial background loading to the POTW for a particular pollutant in pounds per day (lbs/day).												
(Lind)	Maximum allowable industrial loading to the POTW in pounds per day.												
(Cind)	Industrial allowable local limit for a given pollutant in mg/l.												
(SF)	Safety factor as a percent.												
8.34	Unit conversion factor												
Lhw =	8.34 * Cslcrit * (PS/100) * Qsldg												
	Rpotw												
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Local Limits Evaluation

						TABLE	7						
	Local Limits Determination Based on Chronic/Human Health Water Quality Standards												
	ENVIRONMENTAL CRITERIA AND PROCESS DATA BASE								MAXIMUM LOADING		INDUSTRIAL		
	IU Pollut.	POTW	Upstream	Upstream	Removal	Chronic	Domestic and	Commercial	Allowable	Domestic/	Allowable	Local	Safety
Pollutant	Flow	Flow	Flow	Conc.	Efficiency	WQS	Conc.	Flow	Headworks	Commercial	Loading	Limit	Factor
	(MGD)	(MGD)	(MGD)	(mg/l)	(%)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(MGD)	(lbs/day)	(lbs/day)	(lbs/day)	(mg/l)	(%)
	(Qind)	(Qpotw)	(Qstr)	(Cstr)	(Rpotw)	(Ccrit)	(Cdom)	(Qdom)	(Lhw)	(Ldom)	(Lind)	(Cind)	(SF)
Ammonia-N								0	-	0	-	-	
Arsenic	0.230	3.77	332	0	0	0.28442	0.007	3.54	796.46753	0.2066652	716.61411	374	10
BOD								0	-	0	-	-	
Cadmium*	0.230	3.77	332	0	68	0.000846	0.008	3.54	7.4033508	0.2361888	6.4268269	3.35	10
Chromium*	0.230	3.77	332	0	55	0.09806	0.034	3.54	610.22123	1.0038024	548.19531	286	10
Hex. Chrom.	0.230	3.77	332	0	55	0.05438	0.028	3.54	338.40333	0.8266608	303.73634	158	10
COD								0	-	0	-	-	
Copper*	0.230	3.77	332	0	61	0.00651	0.14	3.54	46.743833	4.133304	37.936146	19.8	10
Cyanide	0.230	3.77	332	0	59	0.0052	0.082	3.54	35.516276	2.4209352	29.543714	15.4	10
Lead*	0.230	3.77	332	0	55	0.002286	0.058	3.54	14.225635	1.7123688	11.090702	5.78	10
Mercury	0.230	3.77	332	0	50	0.000012	0.002	3.54	0.0672077	0.0590472	0.0014398	0.000751	10
Nickel*	0.230	3.77	332	0	29	0.03081	0.047	3.54	121.51819	1.3876092	107.97876	56.3	10
Oil & Grease								0	-	0	-	-	
Phosphorus								0	-	0	-	-	
Silver								0	-	0	-	-	
TSS								0	-	0	-	-	
TTO								0	-	0	-	-	
Zinc*	0.230	3.77	332	0	67	0.10485	0.231	3.54	889.73861	6.8199516	793.9448	414	10
Human Health													
Antimony	0.230	3.77	3206	0	0	0.64	0	3.54	17132.468	0	15419.222	8038	10
(Qind)	Permitted "daily average" industrial user flow in million gallons per day (MGD).												
(Qpotw)	POTW's average flow rate in million gallons per day (MGD).												
(Qstr)	Receiving stream (upstream) 7Q10 flow in MGD.												
(Cstr)	Receiving stream background level in mg/l.												
(Rpotw)	Removal efficiency across POTW as a percent (headworks to final effluent).												
(Ccrit)	State chronic water quality standard for a particular pollutant in mg/l (expressed in total recoverable form).												
(Cdom)	Domestic/commercial background concentration for a particular pollutant in mg/l.												
(Qdom)	Domestic/commercial background flow in MGD.												
(Lhw)	Maximum allowable headworks pollutant loading to the POTW in pounds per day (lbs/day).												
(Ldom)	Domestic/commercial background loading to the POTW for a particular pollutant in pounds per day (lbs/day).												
(Lind)	Maximum allowable industrial loading to the POTW in pounds per day.												
(Cind)	Industrial allowable local limit for a given pollutant in mg/l.												
(SF)	Safety factor as a percent.												
8.34	Unit conversion factor												
Lhw =	8.34 * (Ccrit * (Qstr + Qpotw) - (Cstr * Qstr))												
	1 - Rpotw												
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Local Limits Evaluation

						TABLE	8						
	Local Limits Determination Based on Acute Water Quality Standards												
	ENVIRONMENTAL CRITERIA AND PROCESS DATA BASE								MAXIMUM LOADING		INDUSTRIAL		
	IU Pollut.	POTW	Upstream	Upstream	Removal	Acute	Domestic and	Commercial	Allowable	Domestic/	Allowable	Local	Safety
Pollutant	Flow	Flow	Flow	Conc.	Efficiency	WQS	Conc.	Flow	Headworks	Commercial	Loading	Limit	Factor
	(MGD)	(MGD)	(MGD)	(mg/l)	(%)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(MGD)	(lbs/day)	(lbs/day)	(lbs/day)	(mg/l)	(%)
	(Qind)	(Qpotw)	(Qstr)	(Cstr)	(Rpotw)	(Ccrit)	(Cdom)	(Qdom)	(Lhw)	(Ldom)	(Lind)	(Cind)	(SF)
Ammonia-N								0	-	0	-	-	
Arsenic	0.230	3.77	281	0	0	0.64469	0.007	3.54	1531.127	0.2066652	1377.8076	718	10
BOD								0	-	0	-	-	
Cadmium*	0.230	3.77	281	0	68	0.00158	0.008	3.54	11.726473	0.2361888	10.317637	5.38	10
Chromium*	0.230	3.77	281	0	55	0.75381	0.034	3.54	3978.4112	1.0038024	3579.5663	1866	10
Hex. Chrom.	0.230	3.77	281	0	55	0.07909	0.028	3.54	417.41625	0.8266608	374.84796	195	10
COD								0	-	0	-	-	
Copper*	0.230	3.77	281	0	61	0.00848	0.14	3.54	51.64063	4.133304	42.343263	22.1	10
Cyanide								0	-	0	-	-	
Lead*	0.230	3.77	281	0	55	0.05866	0.058	3.54	309.59207	1.7123688	276.9205	144	10
Mercury	0.230	3.77	281	0	50	0.0014	0.002	3.54	6.649949	0.0590472	5.9259069	3.09	10
Nickel*	0.230	3.77	281	0	29	0.27739	0.047	3.54	927.88197	1.3876092	833.70617	435	10
Oil & Grease								0	-	0	-	-	
Phosphorus								0	-	0	-	-	
Silver								0	-	0	-	-	
TSS								0	-	0	-	-	
TTO								0	-	0	-	-	
Zinc	0.230	3.77	281	0	67	0.104	0.231	3.54	748.47911	6.8199516	666.81125	348	10
(Qind)	Permitted "daily average" industrial user flow in million gallons per day (MGD).												
(Qpotw)	POTW's average flow rate in million gallons per day (MGD).												
(Qstr)	Receiving stream (upstream) 1Q10 flow in MGD.												
(Cstr)	Receiving stream background level in mg/l.												
(Rpotw)	Removal efficiency across POTW as a percent (headworks to final effluent).												
(Ccrit)	State acute water quality standard for a particular pollutant in mg/l (expressed in total recoverable form).												
(Cdom)	Domestic/commercial background concentration for a particular pollutant in mg/l.												
(Qdom)	Domestic/commercial background flow in MGD.												
(Lhw)	Maximum allowable headworks pollutant loading to the POTW in pounds per day (lbs/day).												
(Ldom)	Domestic/commercial background loading to the POTW for a particular pollutant in pounds per day (lbs/day).												
(Lind)	Maximum allowable industrial loading to the POTW in pounds per day.												
(Cind)	Industrial allowable local limit for a given pollutant in mg/l.												
(SF)	Safety factor as a percent.												
8.34	Unit conversion factor												
Lhw =	8.34 * (Ccrit * (Qstr + Qpotw) - (Cstr * Qstr))												
	1 - Rpotw												
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Local Limits Evaluation

						TABLE	9						
		Local Limits Determination Based on Anaerobic Digester Inhibition Level (Conservative Pollutants)											
ENVIRONMENTAL CRITERIA AND PROCESS DATA BASE								MAXIMUM LOADING		INDUSTRIAL			
	IU Pollut.	POTW	Sludge Flow	Removal	Anaerobic Digester	Domestic and	Commercial	Allowable	Domestic/	Allowable	Local	Safety	
Pollutant	Flow	Flow	to Digester	Efficiency	Inhibition Level	Conc.	Flow	Headworks	Commercial	Loading	Limit	Factor	
	(MGD)	(MGD)	(MGD)	(%)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(MGD)	(lbs/day)	(lbs/day)	(lbs/day)	(mg/l)	(%)	
	(Qind)	(Qpotw)	(Qdig)	(Rpotw)	(Ccrit)	(Cdom)	(Qdom)	(Lhw)	(Ldom)	(Lind)	(Cind)	(SF)	
Ammonia-N	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Arsenic	0.230	3.77	0.033375	0	1.6	0.007	3.54	--	--	--	--	10	
BOD							0	-	0	-	-		
Cadmium	0.230	3.77	0.033375	68	20	0.008	3.54	8.18669118	0.2361888	7.1318333	3.7179821	10	
Chromium III	0.230	3.77	0.033375	55	130	0.006	3.54	65.7912273	0.1771416	59.034963	30.776229	10	
Hex. Chrom.	0.230	3.77	0.033375	55	110	0.028	3.54	55.6695	0.8266608	49.275889	25.688609	10	
COD							0	-	0	-	-		
Copper	0.230	3.77	0.033375	61	40	0.14	3.54	18.2522951	4.133304	12.293762	6.4090093	10	
Cyanide	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Lead	0.230	3.77	0.033375	55	340	0.058	3.54	172.069364	1.7123688	153.15006	79.840506	10	
Mercury				50			0	-	0	-	-		
Nickel	0.230	3.77	0.033375	29	10	0.047	3.54	9.59818966	1.3876092	7.2507615	3.779982	10	
Oil & Grease							0	-	0	-	-		
Phosphorus							0	-	0	-	-		
Silver	0.230	3.77	0.033375	66	15.3	0.019	3.54	6.45012032	0.5609484	5.2441599	2.7338963	10	
TSS							0	-	0	-	-		
TTO							0	-	0	-	-		
Zinc	0.230	3.77	0.033375	67	400	0.231	3.54	166.177612	6.8199516	142.7399	74.41346	10	
(Qind)	Permitted "daily average" industrial user flow in million gallons per day (MGD).												
(Qpotw)	POTW's average flow rate in million gallons per day (MGD).												
(Qdig)	Sludge flow to digester in MGD.												
(Rpotw)	Removal efficiency across POTW as a percent (headworks to final effluent).												
(Ccrit)	Anaerobic digester threshold inhibition level in mg/l.												
(Cdom)	Domestic/commercial background concentration for a particular pollutant in mg/l.												
(Qdom)	Domestic/commercial background flow in MGD.												
(Lhw)	Maximum allowable headworks pollutant loading to the POTW in pounds per day (lbs/day).												
(Ldom)	Domestic/commercial background loading to the POTW for a particular pollutant in pounds per day (lbs/day).												
(Lind)	Maximum allowable industrial loading to the POTW in pounds per day.												
(Cind)	Industrial allowable local limit for a given pollutant in mg/l.												
(SF)	Safety factor as a percent.												
8.34	Unit conversion factor												
Lhw =	8.34 * Ccrit * Qdig												
	Rpotw												
**	Data not available for non-conservative pollutant calculations; no history of anaerobic digester inhibition associated with these parameters												

Local Limits Evaluation

					TABLE	10							
	Local Limits Determination Based on Most Stringent Criteria or Domestic Levels												
	MONTHLY AVERAGE INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENT LIMITS - USING TOTAL INDUSTRIAL FLOW												
	Local	Basis in	Local Limit	Sewer Use	Categorical								
Pollutant	Limit	Derivation	Loading	Ordinance	Standards								
	(mg/l)	of Limit	(lbs/day)	(mg/l)	(lbs/day)								
Ammonia-N	16	P	30.7										
Arsenic	374	W	717	0.05									
BOD	1080	P	2072	300									
Cadmium	3.35	W	6.4	0.02									
Chromium	30.8	I	59.0	1.0	0.18/0.45								
Hex. Chrom.	25.7	I	49.3										
COD													
Copper	6.41	I	12.3	1.0									
Cyanide	15.4	W	29.5	0.2	0.10/0.25								
Lead	5.8	W	11.1	0.1									
Mercury	0.002	D	0.004										
Nickel	3.78	I	7.3	1.0									
Oil & Grease				100	12.1/12.1								
Phosphorus													
Silver	2.73	I	5.2	1.0									
TSS	3139	P	6021	350									
TTO					0.84								
Zinc	74.4	I	143	3.0	0.51/1.24								
Phenol				0.05									
D	Local Limit based on domestic or default values.												
I	Local Limit based on activated sludge, nitrification or digester inhibition levels.												
P	Local Limit based on NPDES Permit effluent limits.												
S	Local Limit based on sludge regulations or criteria.												
W	Local Limit based on chronic or acute water quality standards.												
C	Local Limit based on Categorical Standard												

Local Limits Calculations - Supporting Data

Permit Name:	YKK AP America, Inc.
Permit No.:	GAP050119

Table No. 1 - City of Dublin WPCP Removal Efficiency

TSS		BOD5	
Date	Removal Efficiency (%)	Date	Removal Efficiency (%)
Dec-21	95.2	Dec-21	89.5
Nov-21	97.6	Nov-21	93.0
Oct-21	96.6	Oct-21	92.0
Sep-21	96.7	Sep-21	90.6
Aug-21	93.5	Aug-21	87.3
Jul-21	94.6	Jul-21	90.0
Jun-21	94.0	Jun-21	88.9
May-21	92.3	May-21	86.5
Apr-21	93.0	Apr-21	86.0
Mar-21	92.3	Mar-21	87.0
Feb-21	90.6	Feb-21	87.2
Jan-21	93.1	Jan-21	87.3
Dec-20	90.7	Dec-20	87.0
Nov-20	91.7	Nov-20	86.5
Oct-20	90.1	Oct-20	86.3
Sep-20	91.1	Sep-20	86.8
Aug-20	90.6	Aug-20	86.2
Jul-20	92.0	Jul-20	87.0
Jun-20	90.9	Jun-20	85.8
May-20	89.6	May-20	86.8
Apr-20	90.8	Apr-20	87.2
Mar-20	88.4	Mar-20	87.0
Feb-20	90.1	Feb-20	86.9
Jan-20	90.7	Jan-20	86.3
Average	92.3	Average	87.7

Table No. 2 - City of Dublin WPCP Influent Loading

TSS		BOD5	
Date	Influent (mg/L)	Date	Influent (mg/L)
Dec-21	167	Dec-21	125
Nov-21	335	Nov-21	139
Oct-21	245	Oct-21	114
Sep-21	216	Sep-21	104
Aug-21	180	Aug-21	86
Jul-21	151	Jul-21	106
Jun-21	135	Jun-21	108
May-21	109	May-21	100
Apr-21	105	Apr-21	84
Mar-21	88	Mar-21	67
Feb-21	48	Feb-21	73
Jan-21	104	Jan-21	105
Dec-20	99	Dec-20	103
Nov-20	104	Nov-20	125
Oct-20	104	Oct-20	124
Sep-20	107	Sep-20	119
Aug-20	102	Aug-20	122
Jul-20	110	Jul-20	104
Jun-20	99	Jun-20	104
May-20	93	May-20	88
Apr-20	100	Apr-20	100
Mar-20	84	Mar-20	79
Feb-20	89	Feb-20	79
Jan-20	109	Jan-20	105
Average	128	Average	103

Table No. 3 - City of Dublin WPCP Flow

Flow	
Date	Monthly Average (MGD)
Dec-21	2.5
Nov-21	2.1
Oct-21	3.63
Sep-21	3.27
Aug-21	2.8
Jul-21	3.77
Jun-21	3.25
May-21	2.58
Apr-21	3.52
Mar-21	4.88
Feb-21	5.91
Jan-21	4.31
Dec-20	2.62
Nov-20	2.28
Oct-20	2.27
Sep-20	3.69
Aug-20	2.67
Jul-20	2.49
Jun-20	2.75
May-20	4.05
Apr-20	5.14
Mar-20	6.79
Feb-20	7.09
Jan-20	6.03
Average	3.77

Table No. 4 - City of Dublin WPCP Effluent

TSS	
Date	Effluent (mg/L)
Dec-21	7
Nov-21	6
Oct-21	8
Sep-21	6
Aug-21	9
Jul-21	7
Jun-21	8
May-21	8
Apr-21	7
Mar-21	6
Feb-21	5
Jan-21	7
Dec-20	9
Nov-20	8
Oct-20	9
Sep-20	9
Aug-20	10
Jul-20	8
Jun-20	8
May-20	10
Apr-20	9
Mar-20	9
Feb-20	9
Jan-20	10
Average	8

Metals Conversion Calculator

Permit Name: YKK AP America, Inc.

Pretreatment Permit No.: GAP050119

Stream Data:

Receiving stream Hardness:	20	mg/L
Upstream TSS:	10	mg/L
7Q10:	513	ft ³ /s
	331,537,536	gal/day
1Q10:	435	ft ³ /s
	281,128,320	gal/day

POTW Effluent Data:

Flow	3,770,000	gal/day
TSS	8	mg/L
Instream TSS:	9.98	mg/L

Acute Water Quality Criteria (WQC_{Acute})

Metal	K _{PO}	α	f _D	Total Recoverable WQC _{Acute} (μg/L)	Dissolved WQC _{Acute} (μg/L)
Arsenic	4.80.E+05	-0.729	0.527	644.69	340.00
Cadmium	4.00.E+06	-1.131	0.252	1.58	0.40
Chromium III	3.36.E+06	-0.930	0.202	753.81	152.49
Chromium VI	3.36.E+06	-0.930	0.202	79.09	16.00
Copper	1.04.E+06	-0.744	0.348	8.48	2.95
Lead	2.80.E+06	-0.800	0.184	58.66	10.79
Mercury	NA	NA	NA	1.40	1.40
Nickel	4.90.E+05	-0.572	0.433	277.39	119.99
Zinc	1.25.E+06	-0.704	0.288	104.00	29.97

$$f_D = \frac{1}{1 + K_{PO} \times TSS_{Instream} (mg/L)^{(1+\alpha)} \times 10^{-6}}$$

Chronic Water Quality Criteria (WQC_{Chronic})

Metal	K _{PO}	α	f _D	Total Recoverable WQC _{Chronic} (μg/L)	Dissolved WQC _{Chronic} (μg/L)
Arsenic	4.80.E+05	-0.729	0.527	284.42	150.00
Cadmium	4.00.E+06	-1.131	0.252	0.846	0.21
Chromium III	3.36.E+06	-0.930	0.202	98.06	19.84
Chromium VI	3.36.E+06	-0.930	0.202	54.38	11.00
Copper	1.04.E+06	-0.744	0.348	6.510	2.26
Lead	2.80.E+06	-0.800	0.184	2.286	0.42
Mercury	NA	NA	NA	0.012	0.012
Nickel	4.90.E+05	-0.572	0.433	30.810	13.33
Zinc	1.25.E+06	-0.704	0.288	104.85	30.21
Selenium	NA	NA	NA	5.00	5.00

$$f_D = \frac{1}{1 + K_{PO} \times TSS_{Instream} (mg/L)^{(1+\alpha)} \times 10^{-6}}$$

NOTES:

*Water Quality Criteria (WQC) from State of Georgia Rules and Regulations 391-3-6-.03.

Appendix C – TBEL Calculations

YKK AP America, Inc.
GAPO50119

Aluminum Cast	182,031	off-lbs/day
Aluminum Extruded	124,983	off-lbs/day
Aluminum Quenched	10,995	off-lbs/day
Aluminum Cleaned or Etched (Anodizing)	74,494	off-lbs/day
Aluminum Cleaned or Etched (Painting)	26,777	off-lbs/day

Total (Final Effluent Limitations)

Pollutant	Mass Limitations (lbs/day)		Equivalent Concentration (mg/L)	
	Daily Average	Daily Maximum	Daily Average	Daily Maximum
Chromium	0.18	0.45	0.10	0.24
Cyanide	0.10	0.25	0.05	0.13
Zinc	0.51	1.24	0.27	0.65
TTO	--	0.84	--	0.44
Oil & Grease (alternate monitoring)	12.1	12.1	6.31	6.31

Table No. 1 - Core Operations

Pollutant	Production Factors (lbs/1,000,000 off-lbs extruded)		Mass Limitations (lbs/day)	
	Daily Average	Daily Maximum	Daily Average	Daily Maximum
Chromium	0.05	0.13	0.006	0.016
Cyanide	0.03	0.07	0.004	0.009
Zinc	0.15	0.35	0.019	0.044
TTO	--	0.24	--	0.030
Oil & Grease (alternate monitoring)	3.40	3.40	0.425	0.425

Table No. 2 - Direct Chill Casting Contact Cooling Water

Pollutant	Production Factors (lbs/1,000,000 off-lbs aluminum cast)		Mass Limitations (lbs/day)	
	Daily Average	Daily Maximum	Daily Average	Daily Maximum
Chromium	0.20	0.49	0.036	0.089
Cyanide	0.11	0.27	0.020	0.049
Zinc	0.56	1.36	0.10	0.248
TTO	--	0.92	--	0.17
Oil & Grease (alternate monitoring)	13.29	13.29	2.419	2.419

Table No. 3 - Press Heat Treatment Contact Cooling Water

Pollutant	Production Factors (lbs/1,000,000 off-lbs aluminum quenched)		Mass Limitations (lbs/day)	
	Daily Average	Daily Maximum	Daily Average	Daily Maximum
Chromium	0.31	0.76	0.0034	0.0084
Cyanide	0.17	0.41	0.0019	0.0045
Zinc	0.86	2.08	0.0095	0.0229
TTO	--	1.41	--	0.0155
Oil & Grease (alternate monitoring)	20.37	20.37	0.2240	0.2240

Anodizing Line

Table No. 1 - Cleaning or Etching Rinse

Pollutant	Production Factors (lbs/1,000,000 off-lbs aluminum cleaned/etched)		Mass Limitations (lbs/day)	
	Daily Average	Daily Maximum	Daily Average	Daily Maximum
Chromium	0.21	0.52	0.016	0.039
Cyanide	0.11	0.28	0.0082	0.021
Zinc	0.59	1.42	0.044	0.106
TTO	--	0.96	--	0.072
Oil & Grease (alternate monitoring)	13.91	13.91	1.036	1.036

** The calculated mass limitations are indicative of one cleaning/etching operation rinse. The anodizing line includes 5 cleaning/etching operation rinses.

Table No. 2 - Cleaning or Etching Bath

Pollutant	Production Factors (lbs/1,000,000 off-lbs aluminum cleaned/etched)		Mass Limitations (lbs/day)	
	Daily Average	Daily Maximum	Daily Average	Daily Maximum
Chromium	0.027	0.067	0.0020	0.0050
Cyanide	0.015	0.036	0.0011	0.0027
Zinc	0.075	0.183	0.0056	0.0136
TTO	--	0.124	--	0.00924
Oil & Grease (alternate monitoring)	1.79	1.79	0.133	0.133

** The calculated mass limitations are indicative of one cleaning/etching operation bath. The anodizing includes 1 cleaning/etching operation bath.

Table No. 3 - Cleaning or Etching Scrubber Liquor

Pollutant	Production Factors (lbs/1,000,000 off-lbs aluminum cleaned/etched)		Mass Limitations (lbs/day)	
	Daily Average	Daily Maximum	Daily Average	Daily Maximum
Chromium	0.29	0.72	0.022	0.054
Cyanide	0.16	0.39	0.012	0.029
Zinc	0.81	1.97	0.060	0.147
TTO	--	1.34	--	0.0998
Oil & Grease (alternate monitoring)	19.33	19.33	1.440	1.440

** The calculated mass limitations are indicative of one cleaning/etching operation's scrubber liquor. The anodizing line includes scrubber liquor from 2 cleaning/etching operation's.

Paint Line

Table No. 1 - Cleaning or Etching Bath

Pollutant	Production Factors (lbs/1,000,000 off-lbs aluminum cleaned/etched)		Mass Limitations (lbs/day)	
	Daily Average	Daily Maximum	Daily Average	Daily Maximum
Chromium	0.027	0.067	0.00072	0.0018
Cyanide	0.015	0.036	0.00040	0.00096
Zinc	0.075	0.183	0.0020	0.00490
TTO	--	0.124	--	0.00332
Oil & Grease (alternate monitoring)	1.79	1.79	0.0479	0.0479

** The calculated mass limitations are indicative of one cleaning/etching operation bath. The paint line includes 2 cleaning/etching operation baths.

Table No. 2 - Cleaning or Etching Rinse

Pollutant	Production Factors (lbs/1,000,000 off-lbs aluminum cleaned/etched)		Mass Limitations (lbs/day)	
	Daily Average	Daily Maximum	Daily Average	Daily Maximum
Chromium	0.21	0.52	0.0056	0.014
Cyanide	0.11	0.28	0.0029	0.0075
Zinc	0.59	1.42	0.016	0.0380
TTO	--	0.96	--	0.026
Oil & Grease (alternate monitoring)	13.91	13.91	0.3725	0.3725

** The calculated mass limitations are indicative of one cleaning/etching operation rinse. The paint line includes 2 cleaning/etching operation rinses.

Appendix D – Sewer Use Ordinance

ARTICLE III. - SEWERS⁴¹

Footnotes:

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Cross reference— Plumbing, 6-121 et seq.

DIVISION 1. - GENERALLY

Sec. 24-53. - Definitions.

Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the meaning of terms used in this article shall be as follows:

B.O.D. (Denoting biochemical oxygen demand.) The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure in five (5) days at twenty (20) degrees Centigrade (sixty-eight (68) degrees Fahrenheit) expressed in milligrams per liter.

Building drain: That part of the lowest horizontal piping of a drainage system which receives the discharge from soil, waste and other drainage pipes inside the walls of the building and conveys it to the building sewer, beginning five (5) feet outside the inner face of the building wall.

Building sewer or lateral: The extension from the building drain to the public sanitary sewer or other place of disposal.

Garbage: Solid wastes from the preparation, cooking and disposing of food, and from the handling, storage and sale of produce.

Industrial wastes: The liquid wastes from industrial processes as distinct from sanitary sewage.

Natural outlet: Any outlet into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake or other body of surface or groundwater.

pH: The logarithm of the reciprocal of the hydrogen ion concentration in moles per liter.

Properly shredded garbage: The wastes from the preparation, cooking and dispensing of food that have been shredded to such degree that all particles will be carried freely under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers, with no particle greater than one-half-inch in any dimension.

Public sewer: A sewer in which all owners of abutting properties have equal rights and which is controlled by public authority.

Sanitary sewer: A sewer which carries sewage and to which storm, surface and groundwaters are not intentionally admitted.

Sewage: A combination of the water-carried wastes from residences, business buildings, institutions and industrial establishments, together with such ground, surface and stormwaters as may be present.

Sewage treatment plant: Any arrangement of devices and structures or lagoons used for treating sewage presently owned or afterward acquired by this city.

Sewer: A pipe or conduit for carrying sewage.

Sewerage works: All facilities for collecting, pumping, treating and disposing of sewage.

Storm sewer or storm drain: A sewer which carries storm and surface waters and drainage, but excludes sewage and polluted industrial wastes.

Superintendent: The superintendent or director of public works of the city, or his authorized deputy, agent or representative, as designated by the mayor and city council.

Suspended solids: Solids that either float on the surface of, or are in suspension in water, sewage or other liquids; and which are removable by laboratory filtering.

Watercourse: A channel in which a flow of water occurs, either continuously or intermittently.

(Code 1964, § 29-38; Ord. No. 13-03, § 1G, 5-2-2013)

Sec. 24-54. - Power and authority of inspectors.

The superintendent and other duly authorized employees of the municipality bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter upon all properties for the purpose of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling and testing, in accordance with the provisions of this article.

Sec. 24-55. - Deposit of objectionable wastes prohibited.

It shall be unlawful for any person to place, deposit or permit to be deposited in an unsanitary manner upon public or private property within this city, or in any area under the jurisdiction of said municipality, any human or animal excrement, garbage or other objectionable waste.

Sec. 24-56. - Discharges into natural outlets restricted.

It shall be unlawful for any person to discharge or cause to be discharged to any natural outlet within this city, or in any area under the jurisdiction of said municipality, any sanitary sewage, industrial wastes or other polluted waters, except where permitted by the state.

(Ord. No. 13-03, § 1H, 5-2-2013)

Sec. 24-57. - Private facilities restricted.

Except as hereinafter provided, it shall be unlawful for any person to construct or maintain or cause to be constructed or maintained any privy, privy vault, septic tank, cesspool or other facility intended or used for the disposal of sewage.

(Code 1964, § 29-40)

Sec. 24-58. - Damage to sewerage works.

- (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to maliciously, willfully or negligently break, damage, destroy, uncover, deface or tamper with any structure, appurtenance or equipment which is a part of the city sewerage works.
- (b) No unauthorized person shall place, insert, drop or allow to enter the sanitary or storm system, pipes, manholes or lift stations any debris, construction materials, wrappings, bindings, rope, wire, plastic, paper, lumber, shingles, bricks and similar materials or any other object which damage the sanitary or storm sewer system of the city.

(Ord. No. 72-33, § 29-39.1, 8-7-72)

Sec. 24-59. - When connection to public sewers required.

The owner of all houses, buildings or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation or other purposes within the corporate limits of this city, and located within two hundred fifty (250) feet of a line of public sanitary sewer now in existence or after constructed to which such house, building or property may be connected so that sewage will flow therefrom and into such sewer line by gravity or by

means of a sewage pumping system (lift station), is hereby required at his own expense to install suitable toilet facilities therein and to connect such facilities directly with said line of public sanitary sewer in accordance with the provisions of this chapter within sixty (60) days after date of official notice so to do.

(Code 1964, § 29-41; Ord. No. 13-03, § 1I, 5-2-2013)

Sec. 24-59.1. - Sanitary sewer system extensions and improvements.

- (a) All public sanitary sewer system extensions shall be designed and installed per the requirements of the state and the standard specifications of the city. All design shall be performed by a licensed professional engineer registered with the state.
- (b) Sanitary sewer system extensions shall be submitted to the city engineer and state, or their qualified representative, for approval. Once the design has been approved by all authorities, materials proposed for construction shall be submitted to the city. Only after approval of design and materials shall the developer be permitted to begin construction. Two (2) copies of drawings and an electronic file of these drawings shall be submitted to the engineering department.

(Ord. No. 13-03, § 1J, 5-2-2013)

Sec. 24-60. - Certain discharges into sanitary sewers prohibited.

No person shall discharge, or cause to be discharged, any stormwater, surface water, groundwater, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, cooling water, or unpolluted industrial process waters to any sanitary sewer.

Sec. 24-61. - Discharges into storm sewers, natural outlets.

Stormwater and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged to such sewers as are specifically designated as storm sewers, or to a natural outlet approved by the superintendent.

(Ord. No. 13-03, § 1K, 5-2-2013)

Sec. 24-62. - Restricted discharges enumerated.

Except as hereinafter provided, no person shall discharge, or cause to be discharged, any of the following described substances, waters or wastes to any public sewer. Where state or federal law or regulation sets a different limit, the more stringent shall govern:

- (1) Any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than one hundred fifty (150) degrees Fahrenheit (sixty-six (66) degrees Centigrade).
- (2) Any water or waste which may contain more than one hundred (100) milligrams per liter of fat, oil or grease.
- (3) Any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil or other flammable or explosive liquid, solid or gas.
- (4) Any garbage that has not been properly shredded.
- (5) Any ashes, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar plastics, wood paunch, manure or any other solid or viscous substance capable of causing obstruction to the flow in sewers or other interference with the proper operation of the sewage works.
- (6) Any waters or wastes having a pH lower than 5.5 or higher than 9.0, or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment and personnel of the sewage works.

- (7) Any waters or wastes containing a toxic or poisonous substance in sufficient quantity to injure or interfere with any sewage treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, or create any hazard in the receiving waters of the sewage treatment plant. The fixed upper limits for the constituents listed below, in parts per million, shall be:
- a. Cadmium 0.02
 - b. Chromium 1.0
 - c. Copper 1.0
 - d. Cyanide 0.2
 - e. Nickel 1.0
 - f. Silver 1.0
 - g. Lead 0.1
 - h. Zinc 3.0
 - i. Phenol 0.05
 - j. Arsenic 0.05
- (8) Any waters or wastes containing suspended solids of such character and quantity that unusual attention or expense is required to handle such materials at the sewage treatment plant.
- (9) Any noxious or malodorous gas or substance capable of creating a public nuisance.

(Ord. No. 13-03, § 1L, 5-2-2013)

Sec. 24-63. - Interceptors.

- (a) Grease, oil and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the superintendent, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing grease in excessive amounts, or any flammable wastes, sand and other harmful ingredients; except that such interceptors shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units. All interceptors shall be of a type and capacity approved by the superintendent and shall be located so as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection.
- (b) Grease and oil interceptors shall be constructed of impervious materials capable of withstanding abrupt and extreme changes in temperature. They shall be of substantial construction, watertight and equipped with easily removable covers which, when bolted in place, shall be gastight and watertight.
- (c) When installed, all grease, oil and sand interceptors shall be maintained by the owner, at his expense, in continuously efficient operation at all times.

Sec. 24-64. - Approval of certain discharges.

The admission into the public sewers of any water or wastes having:

- (1) A five-day biochemical oxygen demand greater than three hundred (300) milligrams per liter; or
 - (2) Containing more than three hundred fifty (350) milligrams per liter of suspended solids; or
 - (3) Containing any quantity of substance having the characteristics described in section 24-62 above; or
 - (4) Having an average daily flow greater than two (2) per cent of the average daily flow of the city;
- shall be subject to the review and approval of the superintendent.

Sec. 24-65. - Pretreatment facilities may be required.

Where necessary in the opinion of the superintendent, the owner shall provide at his expense such preliminary treatment as may be necessary to:

- (1) Reduce the biochemical oxygen demand to three hundred (300) milligrams per liter and the suspended solids to three hundred fifty (350) milligrams per liter; or
- (2) Reduce objectionable characteristics or constituents to within the maximum limits provided for in section 24-62 above; or
- (3) Control the quantities and rates of discharge of such water and wastes.

Plans, specifications and any other pertinent information relating to proposed preliminary treatment facilities shall be submitted for the approval of the superintendent, and no construction of such facilities shall be commenced until said approval is obtained in writing. Where preliminary treatment facilities are provided for any waters or wastes, they shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operation by the owner at his expense.

Sec. 24-66. - Control manhole.

- (a) When required, by the superintendent, the owner of any property served by a building sewer shall install a suitable control manhole in the building sewer to facilitate observation, maintenance, sampling and measurement of the wastes. Such manhole, when required, shall be accessible and safely located, and shall be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the superintendent. The manhole shall be installed by the owner at his expense, and the owner at his expense shall maintain the same so the manhole shall be safe and accessible at all times.
- (b) A manhole shall be required at all connections to the sanitary sewer main where the following conditions exist:
 - (1) When recommended by state guidelines.
 - (2) When the service line is the same size as the sewer main.
 - (3) When two (2.0) feet or more distance between inverts exists. An outside drop shall be provided in such case.

(Ord. No. 13-03, § 1M, 5-2-2013)

Sec. 24-67. - Standard for measurements, tests.

All measurements, tests and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes to which reference is made in sections 24-62, 24-64 and 24-65 shall be determined in accordance with "standard methods for the examination of water and sewage", at the control manhole provided in section 24-66, or upon suitable samples taken at such control manhole. In the event that no special manhole has been required, the control manhole shall be considered to be the nearest downstream manhole in the public sewer to the point at which the building sewer is connected.

Sec. 24-68. - Special arrangements.

No statement contained in this article shall be construed as preventing any special agreement or arrangement between the city and any industrial concern whereby an industrial waste of unusual strength or character may be accepted by the city for treatment, subject to payment therefor by the industrial concern.

Sec. 24-69. - Penalties.

- (a) Any person found to be violating any provision of this article, except section 24-58, shall be served by the city with written notice stating the nature of the violation and providing a reasonable time limit

for the satisfactory correction thereof. The offender shall, within the period of time stated in such notice, permanently cease all violations.

- (b) Any person who shall violate the provisions of section 24-58 or who shall continue any violation hereof beyond the time limit provided for in section 24-59 hereof, or who shall continue any other violation hereof beyond the time limit provided for in subsection (a) above, shall be deemed guilty of a municipal offense and upon conviction therefor shall be punished as provided in section 1-10 of this Code. A separate offense shall be deemed committed upon each day during or on which a violation occurs or continues.

Sec. 24-70. - Tapping fees.

- (a) The fee for sewer taps shall be calculated on a cost plus basis as established by the city manager. A schedule of these charges shall be made available upon request.
- (b) In the event it is necessary to cut the street pavement in order to make a sewer tap, a charge in addition to those named in subsection (a), on a cost plus basis as established by the city manager, will be made for the purpose of repairing the pavement.

(Ord. No. 74-25, § 29-42, 7-1-75; Ord. No. 80-25, § 3, 9-18-80; Ord. No. 84-11, § II, 7-5-84; Ord. No. 13-03, § 1N, 5-2-2013)

Sec. 24-71. - City water service required.

No tap shall be permitted with a public sewer unless the premises to be served thereby is served or to be served by the city water system through a water meter.

(Code 1964, § 29-43)

Sec. 24-72. - Sewer charges established.

Effective with the July 10, 2019 billing and continuing each month thereafter is hereby assessed and levied upon each parcel of real property in the City of Dublin on which is located a sewer pipe connected onto the sewer system of the City of Dublin and the owner, residents or tenants of same, a monthly charge for the use and maintenance of the sewer system of the City of Dublin in an amount based on the following formula for all which have water meters:

- (a) The minimum sewer service charge will be ten dollars (\$10.00) for the first two-thousand (2,000) gallons of water plus four dollars and ten cents (\$4.10) per one-thousand (1,000) gallons of water used in excess of the minimum two-thousand (2,000) gallons.
- (b) All customers of the sewerage system of the City of Dublin that lie without corporate limits of the City of Dublin shall pay a sewer service fee of twenty dollars (\$20.00) for the first two-thousand (2,000) gallons of water used plus eight dollars and twenty cents (\$8.20) per one-thousand (1,000) gallons of water used in excess of the minimum two-thousand (2,000) gallons.
- (c) All customers of the sewerage system of the City of Dublin that do not purchase water from the City of Dublin shall pay a flat rate as follows:
 - (1) All city residents shall pay a flat monthly charge of eighty-three dollars and eighty cents (\$83.80).
 - (2) All residents outside the city limits shall pay a flat monthly charge of one hundred sixty-seven dollars and sixty cents (\$167.60).
- (d) All apartments, mobile home parks, or residences with more than one-family housing, shall pay a sewer service charge as follows:

A minimum charge of ten dollars (\$10.00) for each unit for usage between zero (0) and two-thousand (2,000) gallons of water, plus four dollars and ten cents (\$4.10) per one thousand (1,000) gallons of water used in excess of two-thousand (2,000) gallons.

- (e) All apartments, mobile home parks, or residences with more than one-family housing, without the corporate limits of the City of Dublin shall pay a sewer service charge as follows:

A minimum charge of twenty dollars (\$20.00) for each unit for usage between zero (0) and two-thousand (2,000) gallons, plus eight dollars and twenty cents (\$8.20) per one thousand (1,000) gallons of water used in excess of two-thousand (2,000) gallons.

- (f) Additionally, all sewer rates charged will be increased each year by the amount of ten cents (\$0.10) per thousand (1,000) gallons of water used inside the city and twenty cents (\$0.20) per thousand (1,000) gallons of water used outside the city effective with the July 10 billing.
- (g) All industrial wastewater containing constituents, which are in excess of the concentrations set for normal wastewater, as defined in sections 24-62, 24-63, and 24-64, are subject to surcharges. All surcharges will be based upon average unit costs for operation and maintenance of the water pollution control plant and calculated using the customer's average loadings from the previous month. The formula are as follows:

<u>Annual Budget per yr. x 0.60</u>	=	<u>Total Cost = \$/lb. BOD</u>
BOD lbs./day x 365		BOD lbs./yr.

- (2) The total suspended solids ("TSS") surcharge will be:

<u>Annual Budget per yr. x 0.40</u>	=	<u>Total Cost = \$/lb. TSS</u>
TSS lbs./day x 365		TSS lbs./yr.

- (3) \$/lb. BOD + TSS x lbs./day x no. days in Month-Total Surcharge.

The total sum of surcharges will then be added to the regular monthly sewer charge as one combined cost.

(Ord. No. 77-12, § 2, 4-18-77; Ord. No. 79-7, 5-7-79; Ord. No. 80-16, §§ 1, 2, 7-3-80; Ord. No. 83-3, § 4, 3-10-83; Ord. No. 84-23, 12-20-84; Ord. No. 85-22, 12-3-85; Ord. No. 86-32, § 2, 12-4-86; Ord. No. 90-8, 4-19-90; Ord. No. 93-7, 5-20-93; Ord. No. 94-4, 5-19-94; Ord. No. 96-11, 6-20-96; Ord. No. 98-14, 10-1-98; Ord. No. 00-16, § 2, 6-15-2000, Ord. No. 02-10, § 2, 6-20-2002; Ord. No. 04-09, § 2, 5-20-2004; Ord. No. 05-09, § 2, 6-2-2005; Ord. No. 06-07, § 2, 6-15-2006; Ord. No. 06-15, § 10, 10-19-2006; Ord. No. 06-07A, § 2, 6-15-2006; Ord. No. 06-08A, § 2, 7-1-2008; Ord. No. 06-09A, § 2, 6-15-2006; Ord. No. 10-09A, § 2, 6-17-2010; Ord. No. 10-11A, § 2, 6-17-2010; Ord. No. 10-12A, § 2, 6-17-10; Ord. No. 10-13A, § 2, 6-17-10; Ord. No. 14-03A, § 2, 6-19-2014; Ord. No. 14-15A, § 1, 6-19-2014; Ord. No. 17-12A, § 2, 6-15-2017; Ord. No. 18-12A, effective 7-10-2018; Ord. No. 19-10, § 2, effective 7-10-2019)

Sec. 24-73. - Same—Waiver for certain residential users.

- (a) The sewerage use fee for residential premises shall be waived upon proper notification to the city clerk that all of the following conditions are existing:
 - (1) No type of business or service is provided at the residence.
 - (2) Head of household is aged sixty (60) years or more.
 - (3) Income of head of household from all sources is under three thousand five hundred dollars (\$3,500.00) per year.
 - (4) Assets besides residence are under five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00).
 - (5) No other resident is making any income.
 - (6) No tenants live in the residence.
 - (7) It is not a public housing unit.
- (b) It shall be incumbent upon the city clerk to establish the means to certify the conditions set forth above. The city clerk shall reexamine the qualifications of each household for waiver of the sewerage fee from time to time as necessary.
- (c) Failure to disclose requested information shall be grounds for forfeiture of waiver.

(Ord. No. 75-22, § 1, 7-7-75; Ord. No. 87-25, 9-3-87)

Sec. 24-74. - Payment of bills; penalty; waiver.

All bills for sewer shall be due and payable at the customer service office upon receipt, and if said bills are not paid by 5:00 p.m. on the due date shown on the bill, a ten (10) per cent delinquency penalty shall be added. If said bills are not paid within twenty-five (25) days after the date of the bill, sewer service shall be discontinued without further notice. Provided, however, that when the due date or cut-off date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, said bills shall become due, said penalty shall attach or said service shall be discontinued on the next succeeding business day after the due date or cut-off date.

(Code 1964, § 29-51; Ord. No. 85-19, § 1, 11-21-85; Ord. No. 07-04, § 8, 5-3-2007)

Cross reference—Payment of water bills, § 24-40.

Sec. 24-75. - Policy for making improvements in sewers, drains.

- (a) The mayor and the city council shall, upon its own motion discuss and determine whether, when and what improvements, extensions, etc., shall be made to the sewage and drainage system in the city. Upon a determination by the mayor and city council that said improvements or extensions should be made within any particular area, then the mayor and city council shall cause to be published for at least three (3) consecutive weeks in the newspaper in which the sheriff's advertisements of Laurens County are published, said advertisements setting forth fully and completely any number of streets or any part or parts thereof to be so improved, and setting forth the date of the regularly scheduled meeting at which any interested person may appear to voice objections, if any, and then after hearing such objection or discussion as the interested public may desire to present to the mayor and city council, the mayor and city council shall proceed to a final determination as to improvements to be made.
- (b) If the owner of a majority of the lineal feet of the frontage of the land liable to assessment, or a numerical majority of the owners of such property as would be liable to assessment, for such improvement shall petition the mayor and city council for such improvement, then such request shall

be placed upon the agenda of a regularly scheduled meeting, said meeting occurring not later than thirty (30) days after receipt of said request. At said meeting, the mayor and city council shall consider such presentations for and against said request as interested parties shall care to present and upon consideration of these presentations, the mayor and city council shall determine whether or not said improvements shall be made. Such a request is advisory only to the mayor and city council and the mayor and city council shall have absolute discretion as to whether said improvements shall be done or not.

- (c) The amount of assessment assessed against each piece of real estate shall be determined by a board of appraisers.
 - (1) The city clerk shall, upon completion of the improvements under consideration, provide the board of appraisers with an account of all expenses incurred by the city incident to said improvements. This includes any and all contractual obligations, equipment, services, material, engineering, etc. Then the mayor and city council shall appoint a board of appraisers consisting of three (3) members to appraise and apportion the costs and expenses of said improvements to the several tracts of land abutting on said improvement.
 - (2) Within thirty (30) days from the date of the resolution, said board of appraisers shall file with the city clerk a written report of the appraisal and the assessment and costs upon the several lots or tracts of land abutting said improvement.
 - (3) When said report shall have been filed, the mayor and city council shall designate a regular meeting of their body for the hearing of any complaints or objections that may be made concerning said appraisals, apportionment and assessment by any person interested. Notice thereof shall be published by the city clerk once a week for two (2) weeks in a newspaper having a general circulation in the city. The time fixed for said hearing shall be not less than five (5) nor more than sixteen (16) days from the date of the last publication. The mayor and city council at said session shall have the power and it shall be its duty to review and correct said appraisal, apportionment and assessment and to hear objections to the same whether as made by said board, or as corrected by the mayor and city council. The mayor and city council shall, by ordinance, fix the assessments in accordance with said appraisal and apportionment as so confirmed against the several tracts of land liable therefor.
 - (4) Assessments in conformity to said appraisal and apportionment as confirmed by the mayor and city council shall be payable to the city in cash within thirty (30) days from the date of passage of said ordinance, without interest.
 - (5) In the event the owner of the land so assessed shall, within thirty (30) days of the passage of the ordinance making the assessment final, file with the city clerk his written request asking that the assessment be payable in installments, the same shall thereupon be and become payable in equal annual installments over a period of three (3) years and the rate of interest at nine (9) per cent on the unpaid balance, along with the proper portion of the principal, shall be payable each year at the office of the city clerk on the anniversary date of the passage of the ordinance above referred to, plus thirty (30) days.

(Code 1964, § 29-50)

Secs. 24-76—24-82. - Reserved.

DIVISION 2. - PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Sec. 24-83. - When permissible.

Where a public sanitary sewer is not available under the provisions of section 24-59, the building sewer shall be connected to a private sewage disposal system complying with the provisions of this section.

(Code 1964, § 29-44)

Sec. 24-84. - Permit required.

Before commencement of construction of a private sewage disposal system, the owner shall first obtain a written permit signed by the superintendent. The application for such permit shall be made on a form furnished by the city, which the applicant shall supplement by any plans, specifications and other information as are deemed necessary by the superintendent. A permit and the inspection fee in an amount determined by the city manager shall be paid to the city at the time the application is filed.

(Code 1964, §§ 29-39, 29-44; Ord. No. 13-03, § 1O, 5-2-2013)

Sec. 24-85. - Inspection; approval.

A permit for a private sewage disposal system shall not become effective until the installation is completed to the satisfaction of the superintendent. He shall be allowed to inspect the work at any stage of construction and, in any event, the applicant for the permit shall notify the superintendent when the work is ready for final inspection and before any underground portions are covered. The inspection shall be made within forty-eight (48) hours of the receipt of notice by the superintendent.

Sec. 24-86. - System restricted.

The type, capacities, location and layout of a private sewage disposal system shall comply with all recommendations of the Laurens County Health Department and all laws and regulations of the state. No private sewage disposal system shall be permitted to discharge to any public sewer or natural outlet.

(Ord. No. 13-03, § 1P, 5-2-2013)

Sec. 24-87. - When to be abandoned.

At such time as a public sewer becomes available to a property served by a private sewage disposal system, as provided in section 24-59, a direct connection shall be made to the public sewer in compliance with this article, and any private sewage disposal system shall be abandoned and filled with suitable material.

(Code 1964, § 29-45; Ord. No. 13-03, § 1Q, 5-2-2013)

Sec. 24-88. - Maintenance.

The owner shall operate and maintain the private sewage disposal facilities in a sanitary manner at all times at no expense to the city.

(Code 1964, § 29-45)

Sec. 24-89. - Additional requirements.

No statement contained in this division shall be construed to interfere with any additional requirements that may be imposed by state or federal law or regulation.

(Ord. No. 13-03, § 1R, 5-2-2013)

Secs. 24-90—24-96. - Reserved.

DIVISION 3. - BUILDING SEWERS AND CONNECTIONS

Sec. 24-97. - Permit required.

No unauthorized person shall uncover, make any connections with or opening into, use, alter or disturb any public sewer or appurtenances thereof without first obtaining a written permit from the superintendent.

(Code 1964, § 29-39)

Sec. 24-98. - Classification of permits.

There shall be two (2) classes of building sewer permits, as follows:

- (1) For residential and commercial service, and
- (2) For service to establishments producing industrial wastes.

Sec. 24-99. - Application for permit.

The owner or his agent shall make application for a permit required by the provisions of this division on a special form furnished by the city. The permit application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications, or other information considered pertinent in the judgment of the superintendent.

Sec. 24-100. - Permit fees.

All required permit and inspection fees shall be paid to the city at the time the application is filed. In cases where no fee is specified by ordinance or schedule, the city manager shall set a fee.

(Ord. No. 13-03, § 1S, 5-2-2013)

Sec. 24-101. - Liability for costs, expenses.

All cost and expense incident to the installation and connection of a building sewer shall be borne by the owner. The owner shall indemnify the city from any loss or damage that may be directly or indirectly occasioned by the connection of the building sewer.

(Ord. No. 13-03, § 1T, 5-2-2013)

Sec. 24-102. - Separate connections, exception.

A separate and independent building sewer shall be provided for every building. However, where one (1) building stands at the rear of another or on an interior lot, and no private sewer is available or can be constructed to the rear building, the building sewer from the front building may be extended to the rear building and the whole considered as one (1) building sewer. A plan showing the proposed connection must be submitted to the city and approved before connection.

(Ord. No. 13-03, § 1U, 5-2-2013)

Sec. 24-103. - Use of old sewers.

Old building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings when they are found, on examination and test by the superintendent, to meet all requirements of this article.

Sec. 24-104. - Specifications generally.

All building services shall follow the materials and design of the current International Building Code and the International Plumbing Code. The chief building inspector, or authorized city representative, shall approve all materials, design and installation of building sewer services. All building services up to and including six (6) inch sewers shall be schedule 40 pvc. Other materials shall require approval of the chief building inspector. A cleanout or cleanouts shall be placed in every building sewer at such locations as may be determined by the building inspector, engineer or designated city representative. Cleanouts for four- and six-inch sewers shall not be spaced more than eighty (80) feet apart.

(Ord. No. 13-03, § 1V, 5-2-2013)

Sec. 24-105. - Size, slope.

The size and slope of the building sewer shall be subject to the approval of the superintendent, but in no event shall the diameter be less than four (4) inches. The slope of such four-inch pipe shall not be less than one-quarter inch per foot unless otherwise specified in the current International Plumbing Code.

(Ord. No. 13-03, § 1W, 5-2-2013)

Sec. 24-106. - Location generally.

Whenever possible the building sewer shall be brought to the building at an elevation below the basement floor. No building sewer shall be laid parallel to or within five (5) feet of any bearing wall, which might thereby be weakened. The building sewer shall be laid at uniform grade and in straight alignment insofar as possible. Changes in direction shall be made only with the proper fittings or manholes.

(Ord. No. 13-03, § 1X, 5-2-2013)

Sec. 24-107. - Lift facilities for sewage.

In all buildings in which any building drain is too low to permit gravity flow to the public sewer, sanitary sewage carried by such drain shall be lifted or pumped by approved artificial means and discharged to the public sanitary sewer, using a system approved by the city.

(Ord. No. 13-03, § 1Y, 5-2-2013)

Sec. 24-108. - Excavations.

All excavations required for the installation of a building sewer shall be open trench work unless otherwise approved by the superintendent. Pipe laying and backfill shall be performed in accordance with ASTM Specification C12 except that no backfill shall be placed until the work has been inspected.

Sec. 24-109. - Joints and connections generally.

- (a) All joints and connections shall be made soil-tight and watertight.
- (b) All joints, jointing materials and methods shall be approved by the chief building inspector or the authorized representative of the city.

(Ord. No. 13-03, § 1Z, 5-2-2013)

Sec. 24-110. - Point, manner of connection.

The developer shall obtain approval from the superintendent, or the city's authorized representative, prior to making any building service connection to the sanitary sewer main. All materials required for the connection shall be submitted to the superintendent for approval prior to construction activities.

(Ord. No. 13-03, § 1AA, 5-2-2013)

Sec. 24-111. - Notice when ready for inspection.

The applicant for the building sewer permit shall notify the superintendent when the building sewer is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer.

Sec. 24-112. - Protection of public.

All excavations for building sewer installation shall be adequately guarded with barricades and lights so as to protect the public from hazard. All applicable state and federal guidelines (including but not limited to those of the Occupation Safety and Health Administration and the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control) shall be followed by all developers and contractors working within the city right-of-way. Streets, sidewalks, parkways and other public property disturbed in the course of the work shall be restored in a manner satisfactory to the city.

(Ord. No. 13-03, § 1BB, 5-2-2013)

Sec. 24-113. - Sewage backflow prevention.

An approved type backflow prevention device shall be required:

- (1) In all new construction and service sewer replacements.
- (2) When any replacement or repair is being made to the sanitary sewer lateral.
- (3) When property has been damaged by backflow from the city sanitary sewer main or the private lateral.
- (4) On all structures where a pump is used to lift sewage to the sanitary sewer system main line. The backflow relief device shall be located to protect the structure from damage in the event that the pump is pumping against a closed backflow device.

(Ord. No. 13-03, § 1CC, 5-2-2013)

Secs. 24-114—24-123. - Reserved.

Appendix E – Production Data

YKK APA Production Data - Pounds of Aluminum						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
MC	41,140,800	44,440,000	47,318,000	47,318,000	41,512,000	40,938,000
Ext1	10,638,200	9,812,000	10,854,000	11,382,000	10,204,000	254,000
Ext2	2,720,600	5,448,000	8,054,000	7,378,000	4,846,000	4,964,000
Ext3	15,486,200	12,514,000	16,750,000	12,950,000	13,172,000	15,614,000
Ano1	18,328,600	17,406,000	19,188,200	18,822,000	16,992,000	18,700,000
Pai2	7,184,000	6,812,000	6,066,000	6,698,000	5,864,000	5,036,000
Quench#3	1,859,200	4,453,200	2,664,000	2,482,000	1,938,000	1,800,000
Prod Days	244	244	242	246	242	244

Due to the current business climate and excess capacity at our Dublin facility, the expansion to include Anodizing #2 has been delayed and may not occur until possibly 2027.

Pounds/Day of Aluminum						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
MC	168,610	182,131	195,529	192,350	171,537	167,779
Ext1	43,599	40,213	44,851	46,268	42,165	1,041
Ext2	11,150	22,328	33,281	29,992	20,025	20,344
Ext3	63,468	51,287	69,215	52,642	54,430	63,992
Ano1	75,117	71,336	79,290	76,512	70,215	76,639
Pai2	29,443	27,918	25,066	27,228	24,231	20,639
Quench#3	7,620	18,251	11,008	10,089	8,008	7,377

Pounds/Day of Aluminum	
LTA (2016-2020)	
MC	182,031
Ext1	43,419
Ext2	23,355
Ext3	58,208
Ano1	74,494
Pai2	26,777
Quench#3	10,995
Ext (Total)	124,983
Finish (Total)	101,271